

文書ノ出所ニ關スル證明書

本證ニ添附セル日本語ニテ書カレバル四一四頁ヨ
リ成ル南洋淵鏡道株式會社調查部登行坑日民族誌
一臘錄運動史ト題スル管轄ハ一九三九年東京ニ於
テ入手シ爾來自分(本館)ニ於テ藏置セル管轄ナ
ルコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十二年三月十日

於東京都澀谷區松濤

穂藤良衛

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタルモノナ
ルコトヲ證明ス

民部省同所

立會人

今成繁六郎

/

一九三九年七月

抗日民族統一戰線運動史

中國共産党三師スノ政治資料

南滿洲鐵道株式會社調査部

朝語スベテ抜粋

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中國ソヴェート臨時中央政府ハ一九三二年五月二十六
日第一次對日宣戰及對內宣言（民衆ニ告ぐる）ヲ
發表シタガソノ全文ハ次ノ如クテアル。

一 中ソ臨時政府ノ對日宣戰布告文（一九三二。四・二六）

日本帝國主義ハ一九三一年九月十八日武力ヲ以ツテ
東三省ヲ強奪シテ以來、引キ陸海空ヲ以ツテ上海市
ビニ各地ヲ占領シ満洲ヤ揚子江沿岸ノ都市ニ侵入シ、
飛行機ヤ大砲ヲ以ツテ中國ノ民衆ヲ虐殺シ中國人ノ家
屋ヲ燒却シテ、华北及上海坐檻ニ於ケル損害ハ數ヘキ
レナイ。屢次ハ參戰ニ上り現在モ向引續キ行ハシテキ
ル。反革命ノ國民政府ハソノ各城軍閥ト共ニソノ留國
主義ニ屈服スル實用手段ニ迷イテ、引キ東三省反對
聯合ヲ日本帝國主義ニ擧ゲ、中國民衆ノ塵微ヲナス
方盡ニ至カセテキル。現在テハ更ニ和平交渉ニヨツテ
全體的ナ中國ノ實情シ、各帝國主義ノ急進ナル中國分
離ノ促進ヲ實行シテキル。全國ニ於ケル反日、反帝、
革命運動ニ對シテハ凡ユル手段ヲ以テ之ヲ驅逐シ反日
國民ヲ奮起サセ、反日ストライキヲ驅逐シ、反日民衆
ヲ屈服シ日本ニ對シテ自發的ニ反戰シテオル上海ノ兵

士、民衆、兵士ノ撤退ヲ強要シ、撤退命令ヲ拒メタ
九月ノ朝敵ナ兵士ヲ逐テ討テ死シ、以テ帝國主義
ニテノテ忠誠ヲ示シタ。歐氏、政府及各派議院ノ所謂
「長編」、「ヤーハ」、「西洋」、「如キハ、實際
ニ民衆ヲ厭惡スルタメノカラクリニ過ぎナリ。現在ソ
ヴエート軍以ハステニ帝國主義ノ胡辟ヲ曉シテキルカ
國民黨は國ハ版ヘテ承三省、上海及ハ中華ヲ帝國主義
ニ與ヘントシ、一方民ニ民族革命ヲ遂行セントハル中
國ノ方慶紅軍ニ勝シテハ、エスソノ等大ノ兵力ヲ
以ツテ攻撃シ、ソヴエート政体ノ消滅ヲ企テキル。
國民黨各派軍ノ一切ノ敗北、ソノ中華軍シノ陰謀
中華民族ヲ汚辱スル所ノ行為ハ實際ニ於イテ、帝國主
義ノ中國革命過ノタメノ手先的行爲アリ中華民族
革命空談ノ障壁テアル。中華ソヴエート共闘聯誼時
中央政府ハココニ於テ日宣傳ヲ布告シ、今中國勞農紅
軍ト廣汎ナル被追民衆トヲ尊導シ、民族革命戰爭ヲ
以ツテ日本帝國主義ヲ中國ヨリ撫逐シ一切ノ帝國主義
ノ中國分離ノ遂行ニ反對シ中國民族ノ徹底的解放ト獨立
ヲ要求スルモノテアル。中華ソヴエート共闘聯誼時

中央政府ハ全國ノ勞働者、農民、兵士及一切ノ被辯
勞山大衆ニ向ツテ直チニ氏族革命戰爭ヲ實行シ直ニ日
本吾主義ト敵ヒ、先ヅ第一ニ帝國主義ヲ受ケテ
民衆革命運動ヲ逼シ、氏族革命以降ヲ區止ハル所ノ
國民黨ノ反動統治ヲ廢絶スルコトヲ宣言スルモノテア
ル。

一九三三年四月十五日ニ中蘇ソヴェート臨時中央政府
ト工農紅軍革命軍委員會ハ印名ヲ以ツテ抗日合作ノ
宣言ヲ發表シ特ニ三ツノ條件ヲ提出シ國民政府ニ對シ
安撫ヲ申込ンダ。即テ（一）直チニソヴェート區ト
宣傳ニシテスル進攻ヲ中止スルコト（二）直チニ民衆ニ對
シテ民主的自由、言論、出版、集會、結社、云威等ノ目
由ヲ保ヘルコト（三）抗日英勇軍ノ組織及民主武裝ノ
自由ヲ與ヘルコトテアル。ソノ全文ハ次ノ如クテアル
（中蘇ソヴェート政府ノ抗日合作宣言（一九三三・四・
一五）

全中國ノ民衆ヨ、メテニニシテハ謹シテ全中國
ノ勞大衆、帝國主義國民黨ノ世ナマクサキ統治ノ

下ニ於ケル劣長及都市賃民、追ラレテ中國勞學ニ反帝
スル自軍兵士、反帝國主義國爭ニ參加スル革命者也。
青年、五百、六十ノ國民黨軍隊ノ中ニ壁立サレ延々ヲ
蒙ケテキル革命者ハニ回ツテ革命の徵兆ヲ表ハ。

日本帝國主義ノ権威不當ノ攻撃、中國分崩危機ノ生
前ノ增大、民族的危機ノ深化ハ我等ヲシテ中堅ノ利益
ノクメニ國フハ々反動勢大旅ニ回ツテ次ノ宣言ヲ發表
セサルヲ叶サランメタ。

目前ノ情勢ノ特徴ハ日本帝國主義ガ打等體マレルコ
トナク長崎ノテ平洋區域ニ深入シコトアリ同時ニ
英法國主義ガ新嘉坡ニ回ツテ攻撃ヲ遂行シ並ビニソノ
支配ニ歸セル西歐其ノ他ノ傀儡ヲ起シテ、中國ノ國
區域ノ占領ヲ遂行シツツアルコトアガ。日本政府ト
國民黨トノ間ニ進メラレツツアル密談判、下ニ於イテ
蔣介石ハ又モ帝國主義強盜共ト一ツノ取引ヲ開始シ
國民黨中央政治委員會秘書顧有玉ハ南京政府ト蔣介石
ヲ代表シ、上海ニ於テ秘密裏ニ日本代表ト談判ヲ行ツ
タ。蔣介石、中國勞農ノ首領役ハ一九二九年ニハ日
本軍團ニ山東ノ占領ヲ要求シ一九二二年ニハ上海防衛

ノ民衆ヲ屠殺スルト共ニ北方戰線ヲ燒棄シ又日本帝國
主義ニ忠誠僕畜ノテヤンスヲ失ヘム。彼等ハ日本帝國
主義下城ハナイバカリカソノ火山同僚タルニ良ノ事
ヲ承シム。西南政府ト聯捷宣國モタロニ亦ビニ
ノ帝國主義ニ回ツテ何等反對セバ、彼等方等近隣氣
ツテ宣傳スル「北上抗日」ナルハヨリガシハ民衆ヲ
殺ク鬼畜ニ迴キナイノダサウシテ彼等ハ只管地盤ノ
張ニ慾念ナク且ツソート中華紅軍ニ向ツテ燒ミツツマ
ルノダ。

前介石、汪龍鶴等ノ賣國賊共ハ、眞近ニ於ケル紅軍ノ
偉大ナル勝利下前線兵士ノ勵精及忿怒ヲ見ルヤ又モ...
則其即抗日一在赤蘿清前、不許言抗日」ナドノ武
的宣傳ヲ以テ腹済ナル兵士大衆ノ革命化ヲ阻止シヤテ
下試ミテキル。ダガシカシコノ軍艦下威嚇ハ既シテ
成功スルモノテナク、ソレト反對ニ自ラ更ニ自分等ノ
罪惡ヲ暴露スル結果ヲ產ムテアラウ。我等ハ目前ノ
勝ト我等ノ勝利ノ必然性ニ証リ今年一月ニ於ケル我
ノ艦隊ヲ更ニ帰返シ「紅軍及ビソヴェート區ノ勝利ハ
日本帝國主義ヘノ有歟ナル試航ヲ期ケルモノダ」ト

セル國民黨ノ泣キ言ヲ號飛バサシバナラヌ。吾等ハ武
事ノ過去ニ於ケル變遷ニ照シ、實體的ニ日本及ビ一切
ノ帝國主義ノ侵略ニ抵抗スベキテアハト認メル。コレ
ニヨツテ我等ハ皆ビコノ號ヲ全國ニ宣有スルテアラ
ウ。次ノ條件ノ下ニ、中國ノ臣民ハ如何ナル武裝隊伍
トテモ威勢ノ作戦的協定ヲ訂立シ、日本帝國主義ノ侵
略ニ反對スル準備ヲ有ス。

一 即刻ソヴェート體系ノ政權ヲ停止ハルコト。
二 即刻民族ノ民主的權利（集會、結社、言論、出版、
示威）ノ自由ヲ實現ノ釋放ヲ保證スルコト。
三 即刻民族ヲ武裝シ、武裝的義勇軍隊伍ヲ創立シ、以
ツテ中國ヲ保護シ、中國ノ獨立、統一ト領土ノ保全
ヲ争ヒ取ルコト。

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一九三四年七月十五日、中國工農紅軍ハ次ノ如
キ「北上抗日宣言」ヲ發表シタ。國內外爭ヲシテ
對外戰爭ハ眞向シメル爲ノ意圖テアルコトハ云フ
迄モナイ。

七、中國工農紅軍北上抗日宣言（一九三四年七月十五）
全中國ノ工人農民兵士並ビニ一切ノ革命民衆ヨ！
極惡ナル日本帝國主義ハ我方東三省ヲ併呑シ、
綏河、內蒙古ヲ侵略シ、現ニ又全華北ヲ掠奪シタ。
中國南方ニ於イテハ日本帝國主義ノ空軍ノ大
砲ハ計画的ニ福建省ノ直隸省領ヲ計画シ、全中國
ヲ日本帝國主義ノ領民地トナシ、全中國ノ民衆ヲ
亡國族タラシス以テ永久ニ日本征服ノ修羅、災厄、
掠取、蹂躪ニ任セントシテキル。

國民革命軍蔣介石、張家綱等ハ日本帝國主義
ノ侵略ニ對シ、一貫シタ投降賣國ノ方針ヲ以テ東
三省、綏河、內蒙古ヲ賣リ、現ニ又「滿洲國」ト
直隸通郵、通事ヲ既定シテ「滿洲國」ヲ承認シ、
全華北及福建省ヲ賣ウタ。八彼等ハ日本帝國主義
ヲ助ケテ中國民衆ノ反日運動ヲ撲滅シ、日貨排斥
運動及反日義勇軍ノ抗擊戰爭ヲ抑壓シ、且ツ「抗
日ノ力不足」ヲ口實トシテ、全國百萬以ヒノ軍隊
ヲ集メ、十億ノ銀元ヲ徴費シ、凡ユル飛行機ト大
砲ヲ以ツテ全中國唯一ノ反日反帝ノ目的トスルソ
ヴエト政府ト工農紅軍ニ向シテ不齒ノ「國難」

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ヲ進メテキル。之等一切ノ事實ハ國民黨軍閥日
本帝國主義ノ謀モ忠貞ナルにリテアリ、國民黨軍
閥中國有史以來ノ「スパイ」實國奴タルコトヲ
證明スルモノテアル。

中國ソヴェート政府ノ工農紅軍ハ日本帝國主義
ノ閻齒ナキ侵略ニ對シ一再ナフズ全中國民衆ノ武
裝ヲ強調シ、民族革命戰爭ヲ以テ日本帝國主義
ノ侵略ニ反對スペキヲ明ラカニシ、對日宣戰ヲ公
ニシ、對日宣戰ノ急勅長令ヲ下シ、全ツ一區
民衆ヲ動員シ直接日本帝國主義トノ戰爭ニ備ヘタ。

ソヴェート政府ト工農紅軍ハ又ニ全中國民衆ニ對シ
（一）一ツ一區ト紅軍ノ實力ヲ停止セヨ、
（二）民衆ニ對シ初步ノ民主制詞タル言論、出版、
集會、結社、講工、示威ノ自由ヲ與ヘヨ、（三）
遂カニ民衆ヲ武装シ群衆的反日義勇軍ヲ創設シ、
中國保全三個條件ノ下ニハ中國ノ如何ナル武裝隊
トモ好ンテ戰國協定ニ應ズベシ、トノ宣言ヲ強シ、
塘沽協定ニ反對シ、中日直隸交渉ト日本政府ノ記
憶タル「滿洲國」ノ承認ニ反對シ、且ツ國民黨ノ
華西戰役ニ反對シ、東北抗日義勇軍及全中國ノ一
切ノ反帝革命運動ヲ公然之助シ、帝國主義國民黨
ノ反日反帝運動ニ對スル一切ノ罪惡ニ反對シタ。

Dec 28 1937

故ニ今ヤ反勞ナル國民革命軍トノ一大決戦ヲナ
スペオ秋ニ當り、ソヴェート政府ト工農紅軍ハ萬
難ヲ排シテ一大決心ヲ以ツテ抗日先鋒隊ヲ派遣シ
テ北上抗日セシメタ。如何ナル武裝隊伍ト雖モ我
方方ノ發出セル三ヶ隊許ヲ認ムルモノアレバ我方
主力ハ全部先鋒隊ニ歸イテ出動シ、全中國ノ一切
ノ武裝隊伍共同シテ抗日セントスルキノテアル。

全中國ノ民衆ヨ！我方中國工農紅軍ノ北上抗日
先鋒隊ハ遂ンテ全中國ノ民衆及一切ノ武力ト協力
シテ抗日ヲナシ、民衆ノ民族革命戰爭ヲ展開シ、
日本帝國主義ヲ打倒セバナフヌ。全反日民衆ハ
我方工農紅軍ノ北上抗日先鋒隊ヲ援助シテソノ局
國ニ圖籍シ、我方抗日先鋒隊ニ加ハリ武裝シテ、
中國ヲ脅カス日本帝國主義ノ威儀共ト直接決戦セ
ヨ！

一切ノ抗日民衆ハ等シク武々ノ道通レテアル。
一致聯合セヨ！一切ノ個人、團體、武裝隊伍ノ抗
日ヲ禁止シ追スルモノハ凡テ是奸惡ノ賣國賊テア
ルカラ我々ハ一致奮起シテ之ヲ倒サバナラヌ。

全中國民衆ノ武裝的民族革命戰爭ニヨリテノミ、
日本及一切ノ帝國主義ヲ倒シ、中國民衆ノ獨立
富ト中國領土ノ完璧ヲ期スルコトガ出來ル。

民族革命戰爭ノ勝利ヲ爭取スル爲メニソヴエ！

14

1980
Dec 10
A.M.

ト政府ト工農紅軍ハ更ニ眞實的ニ宣言スル。

一 國民政府ガ東三省、熱河、內蒙古、遼北、哈
爾濱並ビニ全中國ヲ貳ルコトニ當乎トシテ反
對シ、國民黨政府ノ英國々等ノ中日直接交渉
ニ反對シ、清洲舊國ノ承認ニ反對シ、帝國主
義強盜樂園タル國際私會及米國ノ援助ヲ期得
スル幻惑ヲ示テルコト。

二 即時對日絕交ヲ宣佈シ、省沽協定並ビニ一切
ノ中日秘密條約ノ無效ヲ宣布シ、全中國ノ陸
海空軍ヲ動員シテ對日戰爭ヲ遂行シ、即時一
ソ一區ノ攻略トソ一區ノ討價ヲ停止セシメ、
工農紅軍ヲシテ日本帝國主義トノ直接戰爭ヲ
完成セシムルコト。

三 全中國民衆ヲ聯合シ、國民黨ノ兵庫下兵工
校ニ有スル一切ノ兵庫及一切ノ輸入セル武器
ヲ以ツテ自ラヲ武装シ、民衆的反日義勇軍ト
遊擊隊ヲ組織シテ直接反日戰爭ト遊擊戰爭ニ
參加セシメ、續江的ニ東北義勇軍ト中國工農
紅軍ノ北上抗日先鋒隊ヲ援助スルコト。

四 日本帝國主義者及英國以共ノ全企圖ト財產ヲ
沒收シ、一切ノ中國々債元利金ノ支拂ヲ停止
シ、舉進稅ヲ設ケ、國民黨ノ全軍費ヲ抗日軍
費ニ轉用スルコト。

五 普通的ニ反日會、日責斥委員會、義勇軍、
軍法助等附軍事委員會、及各種ノ反日目的
糾察隊、交通破壞隊、宣傳隊、巡警隊等ノ如
キ反日的民衆口体ヲ温記シ、廣汎ナル群衆、
老幼、宗教、信仰、政治ノ別ニ拘ラズ一切ノ
男女ト反日口體中ニ以取シ、罷工、罷課、
詔書テモヲ利用シテ日本帝國主義ノ侵略下國
民爲國府ノ賣國投降ニ反對スルコト。

ソヴェート政府ト工農紅軍ハ一切ノ犠牲ヲ顧ズ
此ノ綱領ノ爲メニ誓以セントスルモノテアル。ソ
ヴェート政府ト工農紅軍ハ全中國民衆が本綱領ノ
全面的實現ヲ讐設シテ徹底的ニ實現センコトヲ要
求スル。

帝國主義ノ走狗國民黨並ヒニ其ノスパイ賣國賊
等が一中國ニ抗日ノ實力無シトイフナラ言ハセ
テ置カウ。併シ全中國民衆ノ反日運動員、反日武
裝、反日的團結ニヨツテ日本其ノ他一切ノ帝國主
義ヲ倒シ、賣國的スパイノ裏目タル國民黨ヲ讐ス
コト方出來ルノダ。

中華ソヴェート共和國中央政府

主席席 毛澤東

副主席 项英

秘書長

中國工農紅軍革命軍委員會

主 席 毛 泽 东

副 席 周 恩 来

王 稼 誠

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一九三五年ノ裏、蘇東地區ニ於イテ慘害、何底、
欽賜定ニ違反スル事件ノ騒動ガオツカケトナツテ、
厥故講ノ錯覺スル蘇東ノ中立地帶が形成サレルニ
至ツタガ、コレニヨツテ同年八月一日、中國共產
黨中央委員會ハ「抗日救國ノタメ全國同胞ニ告グ
ル書」ナル宣言ヲ發表シタコレハ八・一宣言トイ
ツテ非常ニ有名ナル宣言テアルガ、ソノ全文ハ次
ノ如クテアル。

八、中共ノ抗日救國ノタメ全國同胞ニ告グル書
一九三五・八・一

國內外ノ工、農、軍、政、商、學各界同胞達！
我ニ對スル日本帝國主義ノ濶力的進攻、南京實
國政府ノ一步毎ノ投降ニヨリ、我ガ北方各省ハ東
北四省ニツイテ實際的ニ亡ビツツアル。

又千年來ノ文化史ヲ有スル平津地方、無限ノ富
ヲ據スル河北、山東、河南各省、最も重要ナ軍事
的意義ヲ有スル察哈爾、綏遠區域、全國政治經濟
ノ命脈タル北寧、平漢、津浦、平綏等ノ各鐵道ハ

17

1980
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實際上、完全ニ現在日本軍ノ三側下ニ在リ、廣東軍司令部ハ今ヤ實質的ニ所謂「蒙古國」「華北國」成立ノ計畫ヲ實現シツツアル。民國二十年ノ「九一八」事變以來、東三省ヨリ松河、瀋河ヨリ長城、長城ヨリ「冀東非戰區」、非戰區ヨリ河北、察哈爾、綏遠及北支各省ヲ實質的ニ占領シ、僅カ四年足ラズニシテ半壁ノ山河ハ既ニ大部分日寇ノ占領域ハ侵略スルトコロトナツテシマツタ。田中義人大將ノ上奏セル我方國全滅ノ既定計畫ハ着々トシテ實行サレツツアル。

コノ體テユケバ長江、珠江流域及其ノ他ノ各省ハ漸次日寇ノ占領スルトコロトナルテアラウ。我方五千年ノ歴史ヲ有スル老國ハ完全ニ被征服地ト變ジ、我方四億四千ノ同胞ハスペテ亡國奴ト變リ果テルデアラウ。

近年來我方民族ハ生死ノ關ニ立ツテキル。抗日ナラバ生キ、不抗日ナラバ死シ、抗日救國ハ既ニ各同胞ノ神聖ナル天職トナツテキル。而シテ最モ痛心ナコトハ我等六ナル民族ノ中ニ未ダ少數ノ獻心的徒輩が存在スルコトアル。蔣介石、汪精衛、張學良等ノ賣國奴、黃郛、楊永泰、王澤唐、張群等ノ日寇ノ手先共ハ數年來「不抵抗」政策ヲ以ツテ我國領土ヲ賣リ既シ、日寇一切ノ要求ヲ受

1986
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ケク。「三外必先安内」ノ武断的宣傳ヲ以テ内戰ヲ進行ク、一切ノ反帝運動ヲ禁止シ、一十年抗争」「十年改造」「準備復興」等ノ欺瞞的スローガンヲ以テ人民ノ抗日救國運動ヲ制止シタ。而シテ最近來コノ長奸、賣國奴共ガ「中日親善」「中日合作」「六アジャ主義」等ノスローガンノ下ニ爲ストコロノ降日賣國ノ筋骨ナ、無恥ナ行動ハ正シク古今中外ニ泰ス會ツテ聞カサル奇門デアル。

中國ソヴェート政府ト共産黨ハ日寇ノ我が國ニ對スル侵略的行動及該所賣國奴ノ裏切行動ヲ中華民族ノ無上ノ恥辱テアルト認メル。中國ソヴェート政府ト共産黨ハ儼トシテ宣言スルト我ラハ日寇ノ我カ國領土ニ對スル侵略ト内政干涉ニ反対シ断乎反対ノ態度ヲ以ツテ語ムノミナラズ、日寇ノ挺出セル國民黨及藍衣社組織ノ解散要求ニ對シテモマク強硬ニ抗議スルモノテアル。中國ソヴェート政府及共産黨カラ見レバ、中國人一切ノコトハ當然中國人自ラ解決スペキモノテ國民黨、藍衣社、賣國奴ノ罪惡ガ如何ニ許容シ難クトモ、コレガ強横ノ問題ニ對シテハ日寇ハ何ラ答駁スペキ權利ヲ持タナイ。

中國ハ我等ノ祖國テアル。中華民族タル以上、我モ吾モミナ同胞テアル。故ニ我等ハドウシテ國

9

9月9日

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ガ亡ビ民族ガ亡ブノヲ坐視スルコトガ出來ヨウカ。既ジテ敵國自滅ノタメニ起タズニハキラレナイノダ。アビシニヤハ僅カ八百萬ノ人口ヲ有スル國家テアリナガラ、併モイタリヤ帝國主義ニ對シ英雄的武義反抗ヲ尊顧シ以フテ自己ノ領土ト人民ヲ防禦セントシテキル。我ハ四億四千萬ノ人口ヲ擁スル大國テアリ乍ラ、何故弱クノ如ク手フカ不テ滅亡ヲ待ツノテアラウカ。

中華ソヴェート政府ト共連絡ハ固ク信ズルト厚讐ニモ仇ニ付ヘルヤワナ類似フスル張景惠、鄒子胥、張謙等、信使ラノ如キ甚少數ノ漢奸賣國奴共ヲ除ケバ、我大多数ノ工農軍政商學各界ノ同施難ハ決シテ日寇ノ牛馬奴隸トナルコトニ古シナイテアラウ。

ソヴェート政府ノ對日宣戰、紅軍方再三提議シタ各軍隊トノ共同抗日、紅軍北上抗日先鋒隊ノ困難ナ闘争、十九省軍ト民衆ノ奮起抗戰、察哈爾、長城、黑東各地軍民ノ抗戰、福建人民政府ノ紅軍ノ提議ニヨル聯合抗日、瞿金鑑、徐名鴻、吉鴻昌、潘景寅、鄒錦山、方志敏等民族英雄ノ救國ノタメノ犠牲、田漢、任重遠、劉崇武等愛國志士ノ抗日ノタメノ入獄、蔡廷鍇、彭光鼎、陳錦樞、方振武等ノ抗日戰鬥、宋慶齡、何香凝、李杜、馬

潤伯等數千人方署名セル 中華民族對日作戰基本綱領、近年來工農商學各界ノ同趣が抗日ノタメ遂行セル排貨、罷工、罷市、罷課、示威等ノ救國運動、特ニ我東北民眾數十萬ノ武裝反日戰鬥、楊靖宇、趙尚志、周保中、諸文東ラノ民族英雄ノ領導下ニ於イテ行ハレタ英雄的抗日蜂起等ハ總テ我民族ノ救亡圖存ノ偉大ナル精神ニシテ、且ツ我民族ノ抗日救國運動ヲ勝利ヘ導クモノアル。現在ニ於イテ我民族ノ救國抗日事業方マサニ得ベキ勝利ヲ示ダ猛省セザル原因ハ、一ツニハ日寇ト賊賊ノ内外カラノ攻撃、二ツニハ各派抗日反對勢力間ノ隔離ト誤解ニ基ク不一致、不團結ノタメアル。茲ニ於イテ中國ソヴェート政府ト共產黨ハ抗日共同戰線ヲ結成スベキ必要が目長ノ間ニ迫ツテキルコトヲ強調シ、再び全國同胞ニ對シテ呼ビカケル次第アル。

各黨派方過去ニ於イテ、マタ現在ニ於イテ、政見並ビニ利害が不同テアルニセヨ、各軍隊方過去及現在ニ於イテ敵對行動ヲ執ルテキルニセヨ、均シクスペテノ人ハ「兄弟情ニ憲ゲドモ外ノ俗リヲ防グ」トイフ漢ノ自覺が必娶テアル。先づ一切ノ内戰ヲ停止シ、對立ヲ超越シテ凡ユル國力、人力、物力、財力、武力等一ヲ集中シ以ツテ救日救國ノ

神聖ナル事業ノタメニ戦ハ不バナラズ。中國ソヴ
エート政府ト共産黨ハモウ一度宣言スル。

國民黨ノ軍隊ハソヴエート區域攻撃ノ行動ヲ即
時停止シ、何レノ部隊モ對日戦争準備ヲ遂行セ
バナラズ。紅軍ハ過去ト現在彼等ト紅軍ノ間ニ介
在セル如何ナル宿仇宿怨ニモコダハラズ、且ツ彼
等ト紅軍ノ間ニ介在スル内政問題上ノ凡ユル競争
ニモコダハルコトナク直ニコレラノ對立ヲ克服
シ、彼等ト親密ナル提携ノ下ニ共同救國ヲ希望ス
ルモノテアル。

中國ソヴエート政府ト共産黨ハ更ニ一步ヲ進メ
テ懇切ナル呼びかけヲナスアラウ。

一切ノ亡國奴タルヲ願ハサル同胞達ヨ

一切ノ夢國的良心的ナ軍官士兵達ヨ、兄弟達ヨ

一切ノ抗日救國ノ神聖事業ヘノ參加ヲ希望スル
諸黨派並ニ各國体ノ同志達ヨ

一切ノ國民黨、藍衣社内ノ民族意識アル熱血ナ
青年達ヨ

一切ノ祖國ニ國心ヲ持ツ同施達ヨ

一切ノ中國々内被虐民族（漢、韓、蒙、藏、
滿、苗、果、黎、番等）ノ兄弟達ヨ

共ニ起テ上ツテ、日寇及賊賊ノ逼迫ヲ勇敢ニ突
キ破リ、中國ソヴエート政府ト東北各地ノ抗日政

1980
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之ヲ單一的全國的國防政府ニ組織シ、紅軍ト東北人民革命軍及各地反日義勇軍ヲ單一的全國的抗日義勇軍ニ組織シヨウテハナイ。

ソヴェート政府ト共産黨ハコノ種國防政府ノ起人タラソコトヲ希望シテキル。ソヴェート政府ト共産黨ハ直チニ中國各黨派、各團体、工農山林、學生會、商業山林、教育會、新聞雜誌記者聯合會、教職員聯合會、致公會（華僑ノ一組織）各名流學者、政治家、民族自衛會、反日會、救國會等々及一切ノ地方行政機關ト國防政府共同成立ノ問題ニツキ談判ヲ進メ、ソノ結果成立スル處ノ國防政府ハ當然救國團存ノ臨時指導機關トナスペオテアリ、コノ種國防政府ハマタ當然全國同胞ノ代表機關ニ工農商學各界、一切ノ抗日救國ヲ願フ黨派ト團体、及國外同胞ト國內各民族が民主々義的條件下ニ於イテ選出セル代表ヨリ成ルニシテ且ツ具体的ニ抗日救國ニ圖スル各項問題ヲ討論スベオテアルト思惟スル。ソヴェート政府ト共産黨ハ絕對的ニコノ全民代表機關ノ召集ニ努力援助シ、マタ絶對的ニコノ機關ノ決議ヲ執行スルモノテアル。何故ナラバソヴェート政府ト共産黨ハ人民ノ公意ヲ絶對的ニ尊重スル政府テアリ、政黨テアルカラダ。

國防政府ノ重要責任ハ抗日救國ニ在リ、ソノ行政方針ハ左記各項ヲ包括ス。

- 一、抗日救國、失地回復
- 二、救災治水、安全民生
- 三、日本帝國主義ノ一切ノ在華財產ヲ沒收シ對日軍艦ニ充實ス。
- 四、漢奸賣國奴ノ一切ノ財產、食糧、土地ヲ沒收シテ貧苦同施ニ分配シ且フ抗日戰費ニ充當ス。
- 五、苛捐雜稅ヲ撤除シ、財政金融ヲ調節シテ工農商業ヲ發展セシム。
- 六、給付ヲ増額シテ工農軍政商各界ノ生活ヲ改善セシム。
- 七、民主自由ヲ實行シ一切ノ政治犯ヲ釋放ス。
- 八、完費教育ヲ實行シ失業青年ヲ教育ス。
- 九、中國々内各民族ノ一律平等眞實ヲ實行シ、在外同胞、在華各民族ノ國內外ニ於ケル生命、財產、居住、學業ノ自由ヲ保證ス。
- 十、一切ノ反帝國主義民衆（日本國內ノ勤勞階級、朝鮮、臺灣ノ領民地民衆）ヲ聯合シテ友軍トナス。中國民族解放運動ニ同情スル一切ノ民族、國家ヲ聯合シ、抗日戰爭ニ際シ好意的中立ヲ守ル民族、國家ニ對シテ友誼的關係ヲ確立ス。

十一 抗日聯合軍ハ抗日救國ヲ願フ凡ユル部隊ニヨ
ツテ組成スル。

國防政府首導ノ下ニ統一的抗日聯合總司令部
ヲ組織スル。此ノ總司令部ハ各軍ノ抗日
長官及士兵中ヨリ代表ヲ選出しテ組織シ、或
ハ其ノ他ノ形式ニヨツテ組織スルガ、各方面
代表及全體人民ノ合意ニヨツテコレヲ定ム。

紅軍ハ先ンジテ聯合軍ニ加入シ抗日救國ノ天
職ヲ盡クス。

十二 ソヴェート政府ト共産黨ハ、國防政府ヲシテ
眞ニ國防ノ責任ヲ負ハシメルタメ、抗日聯合
ヲシテ眞ニ抗日ノ責任ヲ負ハシメルタメ全國
同胞ニ呼びカケル。ト統アセモノハ銃ヲ出シ、
槍アルモノハ槍ヲ出シ、力アルモノハ力ヲ出
セト。専門技能アルモノハソノ技能ヲ貢獻シ、
全體同胞ヲ總動員シ、アラユル新舊武器ヲ以
ツテ數百幾千萬ノ民衆ヲ武装セシメヨト。

中國ソヴェート政府ト共産黨ハ固ク信ズル。

若シ四億五千萬同胞ニ統一アル國防政府ノ指導
ガアルナラバ、單一的抗日聯合軍ガ先駆トナル
ナラバ、幾百幾千萬ノ武装民衆ヲ整ヘルナラバ、
故知レヌ東方及全世界無往不勝、被壓迫民族ノ
聲援ガアルナラバ、内カラハ日本勞働者農民ノ

1935.8.1
New Doc

反抗ガアリ、外カフハ列強ノ讒視スル日本帝國
主義ニ必ズヤ打テ擡テ禦ルテアラウ、同様ヨ起
テ！

福國防衛ノタメニ山ヘ！

民族獨立ノタメニ山ヘ！

國家獨立ノタメニ山ヘ！

領土保全ノタメニ山ヘ！

人權自由ノタメニ山ヘ！

大中華民國抗日救國大團結萬歲！

中國ソヴェート政府人民委員會

中國共產黨中央委員會

一九三五年八月一日

コノ有名ナル八・一宣言が發表サレタル後、中國ノ民族統一戦線ハ濱クソノ形ラ壁ヘルニ至ク。現在非常ナ力ヲ持ツテキル抗日民族統一戦線ハコノ宣言ノ基礎ノ上ニ發展シテ來タノテアル。目前ノ抗戦中ニ於イテ、全中國人民ノ一體的スローガントナツテキル「力アルモノハ力ヲ出シ、誠アルモノハ誠ヲ出セ」ト云フノハコノ八・一宣言ノ中カラ出タモノテアル。コノ宣言ハ抗日民族統一戦線ニ對シテ確定の方針ヲ具ヘ、偉大ナル作用

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ア起サンメタノテアル。
故ニ「九・一八」事變ヨリ中共ノ「八・一宣言」
マテノ期間ヲ以ツテ、抗日民族統一聯綫ノ萌芽時
期テアルト規定スルコト方テキル。

(以下次頁ニ續ク)

九月二十二日
中共中央政治局
中央政治局

一九三五年十二月二十五日 中共中央政治局
ハ一現下ノ政治形勢ト黨ノ任務ニ關スル決議一ヲ
通過シ、抗日民族統一戰線ノ運動ニ對シテ益々力
量ヲ入れルニ至ラタ。ソノ決議文ハ次ノ如クテア
ル。

一〇、中共中央政治局ノ現下ノ政治形勢ト黨ノ任務ニ
關スル決議（一九三五・一二・二十五）

三、國防政府ト抗日聯合軍

反日反賣國賊的民族統一戰線ノ最モ一般的ナ最
モ優レタルモハ國防政府ト抗日聯合會ノ組織テ
アル。ソヴエト制度ト土地革命ニハ不同意大方反
日反賣國賊ニ同意スル分子ハ存在シテキル。反
政治經濟ノ不一致ニヨツテ地方割據、狀態方生ジ
テラリ。中國ソヴエト政權ハ今日中國ノ一部領
土ニ成功セバニ逃キズ、ソノ他漢奸賣國賊等ノ民
眾反革命ハ専ラ日本帝國主義ノ援助ニヨリナサレ
テキル。コレ等ノ臺柱ニヨリ國防政府ト抗日聯合
軍ノ組織ハ可能テアル、ミテラズ、量モ必要ナ事
テアル。

中國人民ノ反日反賣國賊方法ハ多様テアル。抗
日參加分子ノ自覺程度モ亦同様テハナイ。共產黨

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員ハ凡ユル機會ヲ利用シテ各種各様ノ國爭ヲ發動シ、コレ等ヲ國防政府ト抗日聯合軍ノ旗ニ導キ。一切ノ反日、反賣國賊分子ハソノ如何ナル階級ヲ代表スルト、政治派別ノ何タルト、何種ノ社會團體タルト又何種ノ武裝部隊ミルトヲ問フコトナク、國防政府ト抗日聯合軍ニ參加スレバヨイノテアル。國防政府ハ全中國反日反賣國賊聯合陣線ノ政權組織テアリ、反日反賣國賊民族革命戰爭ノ統一指揮機關テアガ。階級意義ヨリ云ヘバ國防政府ハ反賣國賊ヲ共同目標トスル各階級ノ聯盟テアル。

國防政府ト抗日聯合軍ヲ遠カニ組織シ、コレヲシテ民族基礎ト武力ヲ強大發展セシメルタメニ、共產黨ノ有スル策略ハ、從來ノ自營的ニ學生シタ抗日團體、抗日武裝隊ニ一任セズ、群ソソレヲ組織シ、黨員ヲ指揮シ、各方面ヨリ一切ノ愛國分子ヲ動員セントスルモノテアル。

即チ愛國的團體、階級、組織、生產經營者ト商人、文化人ト教育者、學生ト教職員、新派ト舊派、工農ト小資產階級、アルダヨア、都市ト農村、武裝隊等々ヲ動員シ、反日反奸賣國賊ノ團體（抗日會、反日聯合會等）ヲ發起シ又各種ノ反日、反賣國賊

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軍隊（抗日義勇軍、人民革命軍、新シキ十九路軍等々）、政權（縣區、市抗日政府、人民革命政府等々）組織シ、コレ等ノ團體、軍隊、政權ヲ合體シ、更ニコレニソヴェート紅軍ノ力ヲ加ヘバコレコソ國防政府、抗日聯合軍ノ組織トナルノテアル。國防政府、抗日聯合軍成立後ハソノ行動過程申ニ於テ毎日新シキ團體ハ新シキ政府及軍隊ヲ發動シ、一日一輪臂分子ヲ絶エス胸バシ一面ニ於テハ新シキ實力ヲ増大シ、國防政府ト抗日聯合軍ヲシテ不朽ノモノタラシメ、激刺剛健ニシテ偉大ナル國力ヲ有スル政府聯合軍タラシメネバナラス。或ル地方ハ黨ノ勢力薄弱ナルタメ黨ノ指導ヲ受クル事ナク、或ハ紅軍及ソ區カラ受ク確レキハタメ、ソヴェート紅軍ハ自由ニ抗日政府ト抗日聯合軍ノ創造ニ參加スル事方出來ス。コレ等、地方ニ對シテハ黨ノ積極的ニ援助ヲ與フベキデアツテ、コレハ國防政府ト抗日聯合軍實現ニ對スル共產黨ノ具體工作方針デアル。

國防政府ト抗日聯合軍ハ反日反賣國賊、一般最高ノ民族統一戰線ノ組織テアル方故ニ最モ一般的ナ行動綱領方無クテハナラス。コノ綱領ハ次、通りテアル。

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- 1、抗日救國、失地收復
- 2、中國ニ於ケル日本帝國主義、全財產ヲ沒収シ
抗日經費ニ充當スル。
- 3、一切ノ賣國販漢奸ノ土地財産ヲ沒収シ工農及
農民ニ分與スル。
- 4、救災、治水、兵工、安定
- 5、一切ノ苛捐雜稅ヲ廢除シ工、農、商業ヲ發展
セシム。
- 6、給料手當ヲ増シ工人、二兵、教職員等の
改善スル。
- 7、教育ヲ盛ニシ夫學兒童ヲ教育スル。
- 8、民權ヲ實現シ一剖ノ政治を擧行ス。
- 9、生產技術ヲ向上シ失業セル知識分子ヲ教育、
朝鮮、臺灣、日本國內ノ工農並ニ一切ノ反日
勢力ヲ糾合シテ全國ナル聯盟ヲ結成スル。中
國ノ民族運動ニ對シテ同情援助ヲ表示シ、臺灣
蓋ノ中立ヲ守ル民族或ハ國家トハ無縛コト
係ワ作ル。
- 共產黨ハ抗日圖爭過程ニ於テコレ等ノ領袖ヲ
シ、且ツコノ領領ヲ巡シテ黨ノ實現ヲ期セキナ
ラス。

一九三六年三月十日中共中央北方局ハ中共
中央ノ意ヲ受ケテ「抗日救國宣言」ヲ發表シ
タガ、日本ト直接ノ聯繫アリ北方カラノ
叫びテアルコトニヨツテモノノ意旨ハ日本ヲ
重要テアル。ソノ全文ハ以下ノ如クテアル。

一一、中共中央北方局ノ抗日救國宣言（一九三六年三月十日）

中國共產黨北方局ハ中國共產黨中央委員會上
中華ソヴェート中央政府及中國工農紅軍中央
軍事委員會主席朱德、毛澤東ノ名號リテ、
全國ノ軍政長官、社會國民、政黨政派、抗日
雜誌及ビ全國工農商學各界同胞及一切ノ愛國
的志士ニ向ツテ宣言ヲナス。

中國共產黨トソヴェート政府ハ、當時代表
ソ派起シ、凡ユル抗日ヲ欲スル軍隊ハ、政府、
山岳各機關及一切ノ名流學者、政治家下表層
シテ國防政府及抗日聯軍成立ノ間接ヲ談判ス
ル準備ヲ有スル。並ニ上述ノ宣傳、駁議、打
壓、機密、個人ノ代表ガソヴェート領ニ送リ
談判ヲ進メシ事ヲ有スル。ソヴェート政府
ト紅軍ハ絕對ニコレ等代表ノ旨旨ト完全等
隸スルテアラウ。

Dec Dec 28 1940

中國共產黨トソヴェート政府ハ會ツテ下記
ノ國防政府施設相傾リニ要シク。

一、抗日救國、失地恢復
二、救濟治水、安定民生
三、日本帝國主義ノ在華一切ノ財產一切ヲ沒收
シ、抗日運動ヲ元堂ス。

四、漢奸賣國奴ノ財產、糧食、土地ヲ沒收シ、
貧苦ノ同胞反抗日仁士ニ充給ス。

五、苛捐雜稅ヲ廢除シ、財政、金融ヲ整理シ、
工農商業ヲ發展セシム。

六、綿紡、手營ヲ增加シ、工農軍士各界ノ生活
ヲ改良ス。

七、民主自由ヲ實現シ、一切ノ政治犯ヲ釋放ス。

八、兒童教育ヲ實行シ、一切ノ失業、失學青年
ヲ救濟ス。

九、中國境内各民族ノ一律平等政策ヲ實行シ、
國內外ニ於ケル同胞ノ生命財產、居住營業
ノ自由ヲ保障ス。

一〇、一切ノ反帝民衆（日本國內ノ朝鮮大眾、朝
鮮、臺灣民族）ト聯合シテ友軍トナシ、中國
ノ民族解放運動ニ同情スル各民族ト國家
ト聯合シ、中國民衆ノ反日救國團ニ好意

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的中立ヲ標榜スル各民族ト國家友誼團體ヲ
結ブ。

一九三六年六月一日全國各界救國聯合宣言が成
立シ、同成立大會ニ於イテ「抗日救國ノ初步的
政治綱領」が通過サレタ。ソノ内容ハ次ノ如ク
テアル。

一三、抗日救國ノ初步的政綱綱領（一九三六・六・一）

一、起 本 緒 節

民族革命中ノ輸外抗争ニ關シ、過去ニ於イテ
ハ普遍的反帝ヲ主張スルモノモアリ、又先づ軍
獨ニ反対ヲナスペシト主張スルモノモアリ、又
先づ軍獨ニ反日スペシト主張スルモノモアツク
ダガシカシ現在ニ於イテハ一切ノ眞レル意圖ハ
スペテ、「反日第一」ノ原則ノ下ニ統一セラレ
ルニ至ツタ。反日ノ手段ニ關シ過去ニ於イテハ
抗争ハ達ケルベキテアルトイフモノモアリ、抗
争ハ必然テアルト認メタモノモアツカガ、シカ
シ現在テハ一切ノ不眞意圖ハスペテ「反日抗争
ハ不可避テアルトイフ原則ノ下ニ統一セラレ
テ來タノアル。

二、共 同 ノ 旗 人

救國團體ノ共同ノ旗人ハ、日本帝國主義ト眞好
テアル。

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二、政治的成

大會ハ、民主制度ノ確立ハ各黨各派ノ徹底的合
作ノ基本條件アルト認メル。結社、集會、言論、
出版ノ自由ハ頓全に保テ元氣參セラル是求アル
ル。我等ハ民衆組織ヲ指導スルトノ名義ヲモツテ
民衆組織ヲ消滅シ、眞諦ヲ統領スルトノ名義ヲモ
ツテ其旨ヲ消滅スルコトニ對シ着手トシテ反對ス
ル。

四、外
交

我等ハ民族外交ノ力量ヲ積極的ニ運用シ、全世界
ノ反日、反帝的人民運動ヲ聯合セバナラス。
救國民族ノ力量ヲ發展セシメルト共ニ抗敵戰爭ノ
勝利ノ記憶ヲ確立タラシメバナラス。

五、教育

大會ハ現在ノ死産ヲ認ム工農教育ト、古書ヲ讀
ム麻酈教育トハ肆意アルト認メル。我等ハ遠方
ニ多様ノ青年战士方教育工作ヲ指導シ、救國任務
ヲ擔任スルコトヲ必至トシテキル。」故ニ我等ハ
救國運動ニ於ケル以降ハイサ、カテモ青年ノ智力
ヲ發揮スルコトハ出來ス。青年ノ救國感情ヲ消滅
スルコトハ出來ス。

六 工 商 略

日本は、國を主張せねばならぬ。

セ、兵 士

軍事は、國の防衛の手段である。國と共に、敵意の敵を高メバナラスト。

ベ、勞 工

我等は、労工過労の問題を、國家の問題である。ソノ理由は、一百二十回ノ反日反漢奸團の問題ニシテ、コレニヨツテ消極的ニハ日本資本勢力の發展ヲ防止スルト共ニ、積極的ニハ日本資本ノ英國ニシテ、コレニヨツテ、民族工業ニ對スル日本資本ノ問題ヲ解除スル爲テアル。他面ニ於イテ國家的力最ニヨツテ民族資本體系下ノ労工待遇ヲ改善シ、ソノ生活ヲ保證シ、ソノ英國意識ヲ高メバナラス。場合ニヨツテ最低賃銀及最長就業時間、最高低工作年齢ヲ規定シ、工人ニ對スル一切ノ非人道的待遇ト不法待遇ヲ取締キ、工人ニ對シテ監査、談話、集会等英國ノ自由ヲ與ヘバナラス。

セ、最 民

大會ハ、共同抗日の基礎トスル地主ノ合理的生活ニ對シテハ、國家ハ之ヲ保證スベキデアルト認メ

十、婦女

我等ハ婦人ハ男子ト同様救國陣線ニ参加スルノ機会ヲ與フベキデアルト主張スル。

十一、國外華僑

大會ハ南洋反日暴亂者ノ華僑ハ、遠カニソノ組織ヲ強化シ、救國陣線ニ於ケル國際宣傳並ビニ經濟供給ノ巨力ヲラシムベキデアルト認メル。華僑ノ合法的權益ニ對シテハ保護ヲ加ヘルベキデアル。

大會ハ日本、印度、臺灣在住華僑ハ日本帝國主義ノ嚴重ナ處遇ヲ受ケテラリ、反日戰線中ノ最モ斷乎タル分子トナツテキルカラ、組織ヲ有セシムベキデアリ、迨ハシテ韓國スルモノハ經濟スペキデアルト認メル。

大會ハ國防工業ノ熟練技術ヲ有スル華僑ハ、丁寧ニソノ歸國ヲ促スベキデアルト認メル。侵略國方中國ニ於イテ工入ヲ蒙スルノハ直テニ制止スベキデアル。

一九三六年六月十三日、中國共產黨中央委員會ハ
「目前ノ政治情勢ニ關スル決議」ナルセノヲ發表シ
タ、即テソノ時ノ一般情勢ヲ評議シタル外、抗日運動
ノ發展ニ關スル指示ヲ與ヘタモテ、ソノ全文ハ
次ノ如クテアル。

一四、中共中央ノ目前ノ政治情勢ニ關スル決議
一九三六年六月十三日

一、我方繩ハ反日統一戰線ノ實質論ヲ執行シテ左
ノ如キ好結果ヲ得ム。

第一、昨年十二月九日北平學生反對亡運動ヲ起シ
テ以來數々金山ニ反日救國運動が勃興シタ。
コノ運動ニ參加スルモノハ唯ニ工人農民ノミ
ナラズ一般學生、公兵、知識階級分子、商店
員並ニ一部ノ民族資本家也アル。特ニ最近
日云金山主義者華北ニ增兵シ、海陸空ノ軍艦
ヲ航行スハコトニヨリ、參軍ノ商店業者並ニ
南京、華北等ニ西南ノ一部統治階級ハ全曰民
衆ノ反日救亡運動ニ同情シ、尙ニ反日統一戰
線ニ參加シタル。

日本帝國主義ノ征暴虐マル侵略ト曰將介石ノ無
恥ナ實國並ニ民衆ト反對分子ニ如スル區道ハ却ツテ
正ニ全國反日民族發展ノ可能ヲ此ノ上セナク強化シ
全國ノ反日救國人民ハ既ニ統一戰亡運動ノ指導ニ
ヨリ反漢奸ノ道徳ヲ認識シタ。此ニ華北民衆意中智

Aug 28 1937

監督役員ニ於テハナル群衆運動ヲ計画シタル。

二十九年ノ下級軍官士兵モ國民ニ憤慨シテ如何ナル事アルセ軍兵セスト宣言シ、上級命令ニ服従セザル事ヲ尋ハテキル。既外ノ四人間テモ既ニ北平ノ有力者ト如何ナル方法ニ依リ刻下ノ危局ニ處スベキ方法ヲ商議シフ、アリ、是スルニ謀北ニ於テ偉大ナル武義抗日運動ヲ獎勵スルノ可能性ハ充分ニアル。コノ外山西軍、東北軍、四川軍團ノ部下一部ハ何レセ勵精ノ色眞着テ抗日陣營ニ合向ノ可能性ガアル。

茲ニ特記セバナラヌノハ四兩算政當局ガ一面ニ於テ重大ナル不利益ヲ蒙受ケ、一面暴亡運動ノ刺殺ニヨクテ五月二十六日、日本ノ韓北軍兵反對ヲ通電シ、六月一日、國日久々南京ニ抗日戰爭促進ノ通電ヲ發シ、七日又南軍算隊ノ名義ヲ「中華民國軍命抗日救國軍第一、四軍團軍」ト改シタル事ヲ全國ニ通電シ、且ツ即時北上抗日ノ事ニ當テ、兩廣軍隊ハ現ニ既ニ瀘南ノ瀘州ニ向ヒ進發セルコトアル。

最後ニ特ニ助ニシテオキタイ事ハ我黨、ソヴェート中央ハ昨年八月一日宣言ヲ發シテ一切ノ軍派ト全國人民ニヨリ統一の國防政府ト抗日聯合軍ヲ組織スベキ事ヲ唱導シテ以來、長々宣言ヲ通電シ内戰停止、全國抗日救國代表大會ノ召集ヲ高唱シ、殊ニ最近我黨トソヴェートノ首領毛澤東反共黨同志モ五月五日通電シテ内戰ノ停止、妥協談判ノ開始、一致對日作

段ヲ高唱シテコレラノ三張ハ全口各算隊ノ管力段
並ニ全山民衆ノ雄烈ニ共鳴スル所トナリ、全山ノ抗
日救亡運動ニ繋シテセコノ上ナキ奮鬥トナツ。今
ニ陝西、西康ノ抗日红军主力ト全國各地ノ红军部隊
餘茲ニ東北ノ人民革命軍ハ全々頌詞ニ發展シツ、ア
リ全山抗日軍ノ中心ヲ形成セントシツ、アル。

四、全山的誠懇ノ反日反対好ノ民族戰爭ハ日本帝
國主義ノ軍事侵襲犯ヲ遠ク除ル、西康ニ於テ今日總
發シツ。今次日軍海陸空軍ニヨツテ運動サレハ戰爭
ハ安ツテ能居テ軍團ノ内以テナク、又ハ程長ノ民族
革命意識ヲ有スル取爭テアルコトヲ認識セバナラ
ス。

ソレハ第一ニ冀山以亘頭好今石ニ反撃スル戰爭テ
アルガ、今日ノ狀況ニ於テ抗日戰爭ト反野的戰爭ヲ
根本的ニ區別スル事ハ不可能テアル。全山民衆が反
日統一戰線ノ實現ト這謀ノ下ニ居ニ我等ノ新榮略ヲ
正確ニ達局スル事ニヨリ今次ノ戰爭ヲ民ノ有力ナル
民族革命ニ發展セシムル事ガ出來ル。

コノ戰爭ノ爆發前タルト爆發後タルヲ間ハズ、我
々ハ最モ呼宣ニ通シタル方法ヲ採リ、コノ戰爭ヲ促
進シ、支持シ、擴大シ、群衆ニ向クテハ口防政府ト
抗日聯軍組織ノ往來ヲ唱導シ、軍事的ニ、政治的ニ
一切ノ反対好ノ全刀ヲ動員シ、以テソヴエリト人民
共和國ト、抗日红军ノ局圖ニ口防政府ト抗日聯軍ヲ
建設セバナラヌ。

一八、中共中央政治局ノ抗日救亡運動ノ新形勢ト民主共和国建立ニ關スル決議（一九三六年九月十七日）

全國ノ力量ヲ集中シテ日寇ノ侵略ニ對抗シ、日寇ヲ中國ヨリ驅逐スルタメ、我々ハ一層廣汎ナル民衆力量並ニ一切ノ革命的、意識的ナ組織分子ヲ運営セ不バナラヌノミカ、統治階級中ノ一切ノ可能ナル部分ヲ爭取シテ抗日戰爭ニ參加すべし、抗日民族統一戰線ヲシテ更ニ擴大セ自己陣營ト力量ヲ増強セバナラス。國民黨南京政府及ビソノ軍政ヲ推動シテ抗日戰爭ニ參加サセルコトハ全國的ナ、大規模ナ抗日武裝團等實行ノ基本條件テアル。但シ、コイハ國民黨南京政府ノ、民族利益ニ違反セル一切ノ錯誤政策ニ對スル嚴重ナ批評ト國爭フ意ルノヲハナシ。

共產黨ヲ擴大風化シ共產黨ノ政治上、組織上ノ完全ナル獨立性、内部ノ團結一致性ヲ保證スルコトハ抗日民族統一戰線ト民主共和國ヲシテ徹底勝利ヲ得セシムル最根本條件テアル。故ニ「ソ」區内テ既中詳「ソ」區内テ黨員ヲ系統的ニ吸收スルコトハ非常ニ必要テアル。

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二〇、中共中央ト中ソ政府ノ西安事變ニ封スル通電（元三六二九）

南京孔席元、孫哲生、馮煥章、陳立夫等先生及
ビ國民黨、國民政府諸先生、西安張漢卿、楊虎城、
王鼎芳、孫如先生並ニ抗日聯軍西北臨時軍委員
會諸先生頌鑒

西安抗日綱領長出後、全國旋動シ、南京ノ「安
内而後攘外」政綱ハ再び顯クルヲ得ナクナツタ。
平心ニ論バルニ西安諸公ノ愛國熱心ハ人後ニ落テ
ズ、ソノ主張ハ即時抗日ニアル。而シテ南京政府
ハソノ歩調稍々緩慢テアル方親日分子ヲ除ク外、
悉ク抗日ヲ欲スルモノテアリ。内蒙靈廟ヲ希望シ
テキナイ。現在ノ大勢ヲ顧ミルニ抗日ヲ實行スル
ニ非サレバ國存シ得ズ、マタ一一致團結スルニ非サ
レバ抗日ヲ遂行シ得ズ、内蒙ノ堅持ハ自ラ滅亡ヲ
促進スルモノト云ハザルヲ得ナイ。斯カル危急存
亡ノ秋ニ當リ本黨、本政府ハ双方ニ對シ次ノ如キ
條件ヲ提出ス。

一 双方軍隊ハ邊關ヲ以テソノ境界トナスコト。
南京軍ハ陝西省境內ニアツテ和平會議ノ解決ヲ待
ツ。

二 南京ヨリ即時和平會議ヲ召集シ、南京、西安

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1980 Dec 12

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兩方面ノ代表ノ外、更ニ全國各黨各派各界各界ニ
代表ノ參加方ヲ通知ス。

本黨、本政府モ出席代表ノ派遣ヲ準備ス。

三 和平會議ニ先立テ、各黨各派各界各界ニリ抗
日救亡草紙ヲ提出シ、且ツ蔣介石先生ノ處理問題
ヲ討論ス。但シ基本綱領ハ須ク全國團結、一切ノ
內戰反對、一致抗日タルベシ。

四 會議場所ハ南京トス。

上述建議ハ現下ノ緊急問題ヲ解決スル合理且ツ有
効ナル方法デアル。南京諸公ガ即時團策ヲ決定シ
以テ國家混亂平ニ日寇盧ニ乘スハフ策ガレルヲ望
ム。且ツ全國人民各黨派ハ當局ノ和平會議召集ヲ
督促シ一定國策ヲ討論シ共ニ國難ニ赴クヲ望ム。

二一、中共中央ノ中國國民黨三中全會ニ對スル通電（一九三七年）

中國國民黨三中全會諸先生鑒

西安問題和平解決シ國ヲ本ゲテ慶祝ス。之ニヨリ
和平統一、團結禦侮ノ方針實現スルヲ得ベク實ニ
國家民族ノ幸福テアル。

コノ日寇猖獗シ、中華民族ノ存亡千鈞一髮ノ秋ニ
當リ、本黨ハ貴黨三中全會方右方針ニ基ツキ方記
各項ヲ國策トセシコトヲ切望ス。

Dec 1930
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一 一切ノ内戦停止、國力集中、一致對外
ニ言論、集會、結社ノ自由、一切ノ政治犯釋放
ニ各黨、各派、各界、各軍ノ代表會議ヲ召集シ
全國人材ヲ集中シテ共同救國ス。

以對日抗戦一切ノ準備工作ヲ迅速ニ完結ス。
人民生活ヲ改善ス。

貴黨三中全會ガ右の決議ヲ一致トシテ決定シ得ル
ナラバ本黨ハ國統禦侮ノ誠意ヲ表示スルタメ貴黨
三中全會ニ左記保證ヲ與フルヲ請フ。

一 全國的範圍ニオイテ國民政府監督ノ武裝暴動
方針ヲ行出ス。

ニ ソヴェト政府ヲ中華民國聯區政府ト改名、
紅軍ヲ國民革命軍ト改名シテ直接ニ南京中央政府
及ビ軍事委員會ノ指導ヲ受ケル。

三 特區政府區長内テハ普通庶民ノ民主制度ヲ
實施ス。

四 地主ノ土地沒收政策ヲ停止シ、抗日民族統一
戰線ノ共同綱領ヲ堅決執行ス。

國難日毎ニ緊急時ハ我ヲ行クス、本黨が國家ニ
忠誠ナルコトハ之ヲ天日ニ誓ヒ得ル。諸先生方熱
心ニ國家ノタメニ本黨ノ請求ヲ許容スルナラバ、
全民禦侮救亡ノ統一戰線ハ之ニ依リ實現セン。我

3月
D.C.
A.A.

等ハ同ジク黃帝ノ子孫、同ジク中華民族ノ子女テ
アル。國ニ西面セルコノ狀、一切ノ既成政見ヲ
繼承シ執密ニ合作シテ共同看樹スルコトハ中華民
族ノ最後ノ希望ノ偉大ナル前提デアル。茲ニ證シ
テ不屈不撓之民族精神ヲ行チ、民族革命的敬禮ヲ
送ル。

中國共產黨中央委員會

中共ノコノ提案ハ、發表後山民大眾ノ歎況ナル
實同ヲ得、且フ國際的ニモ甚大ナル好感ヲ獲得シ
タノテアル。只一敵ノ「愛國」分子ノミナラズ、
國民黨ノ一部領袖固ニモ、大イニコレヲ歓迎スル
モノガアツタ。國民黨ノ中央執行委員馮玉群、張
人傑、李石曾、孫科、龍鑑、石瑛、張知本、石
敬亭、李烈鈞、宋漢章、葉恭操、經亨頤、宋慶齡
何香凝等ハ、三中全會一打シ連盟ヲ以テ公開的ニ
孫中山ノ王室セテ「聯共」「容共」「工農聯誼」
ノ三大政策ヲ恢復セヨ! 云フ誓議ヲナシタ。三中
全會ノ左右兩派ハコノ開口ヲ競ツテ激烈ナル論戰
ヲ交ヘタカ、シカシ國民黨右派ノ勢力ハ尙依然ト
シテ壓倒的デアツタカラ三中全會ハ對内對外政策
ニ歸シ、末々徹底的改變ヲ施行スルコトガテキナ

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カツタ。シカノミナラズ、三中全會ハ國共合作ノ代リニコトが觸根絕しノ決議ヲ通過シ、ソノ決議文ノ中テハ大イニ共産黨ヲ非難シテキル。ダガシカシ一九二七年ノ國共分裂以來、國民黨ガソノ中央執行委員會ニ於イテ。共産黨トノ合作問題ヲ討議シタコトハ全ク三中全會ヲ以ツテ最初トスル。

一二、中共中央ノ全體同志ニ告ぐる話（一九三七四一五）

親愛ナル同志タチ！

西安事變ノ和平解決並ニ國民黨三中全會後、中國革命が紛ハ已ニ一個ノ新民館ニ進入シタ。コノ段階ノ任務ハ既ニ取得セル國內和平ヲ強化シテ民主権利ヲ實現シ、對日抗敵ヲ實現スルコトテアル斯カル仕務ノ完成ハ全民族ノ驅動員ヲ要スル。我方館全體同志ハコレラ任務ノタメニ最大ノ犠牲的精神性堅強ナル意志ヲ以テ圖争スルヲ要スル。

Ref Doc 930

全國人民ヲ喫起シテ抗敵ニ參加サセルタゞ、中國共產黨ハ、茲ス目前ノ情況ニ毫ワキ名階級、各階層ノ領導ヲル議論、政治、文化刊憲ヲ代表セル議員ヲ提出セバハナラズ、且ツヨリテノ間此ヲ最優先ニ實施スルタメ當圖セバナシ。斯カハ綱領ノ具體的實施ハ民族革命動機、民主和平等主義ヲ始點セラム、コノ綱領ノ終點セラム、實行ノ實質ヲ切ニ必要テアル。本綱ハ階級斗争ト民族斗争ヲ對立セシム少觀點ニ反對スル。中國民族ノ領導階級ハ、中國工人、農民、小資產階級ノ最高利益ヲ代表シテ實現ス。但シ本綱ハ領導ノ立場ヲ茲ス改變ハベナシ。實踐セシテヨリ漸次ア民族解放運動ノ展開が容易アルト語メル。

斯ナル形勢ハ全黨同志方長天ノ政治的機敏、思想ナル注意ヲ以テ全量界、全中國ノ政治問題ニ注シテ微小ナル局部的機動ト諷諭主義ヨリ解放サシカコトヲ要求シテキル。我中國赤が「マクス、ロード」の「スクリーリン」の方法、以テ當時當人ノ具體手帳ヲ細心ニ分析シ、八脈合繊、學識ニ厚シ體ヲ、迴堂アル主張、實驗、マクス、カントニ擬似シ、政治經濟ソノ他各地方論ノ闡述ヲ以テ正確な知識スルコトヲ真象シテキル。「マクス、ロード」の「スクリーリン」主義ノ原則ハ茲ス之ヲ具體化シテ行動ノ指南

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アフロ

針タラシメバナラス。中國共産黨方目前ノ軍令通勵ヲ正心ニ似通スルト否トハ今次大軍令が勝利スルヤ否ヤノ通倠ヲ決定スルコトシ錄記セヨ。

同年七月七日直魯軍令通方頃靈シケ。中共ハ直魯軍事委ノ二日目ニ通電ヲ通表シ「全民族的抗戰實行」ヲ主張シタ。ソノ内容ハシノ如クテアル。

二三、中共ノ日本軍部隊北支ニシスル通電

(一九三七。七。八)

全國各軍團、團體、軍隊、中國國民黨、國民政府、軍事委員會並ニ全國同胞シテ

本月七日夜十時、日本軍ハ直魯軍テ中國軍軍焉泊安部隊ヲ攻撃シ焉部隊ノ長辛店ヘノ退却ヲ禁メケガ焉部隊ハコレラ騒ガス衝突方生シケ。現在倅本及方對戰中テアル。

日寇ノ直魯艦ニ於ケル焉カハ抗戰行動方達ニ大規模ナル侵略戰等ニマテ該天スルニ、敢ハ外交壓迫條告ヲ達成シ以テ將來ノ侵略戰等ハノ導入ヲ期スルカニ通ラバ、平津ト華北ハ日寇ニ武威侵略シル危険ガアリ、國九切迫シテキル。コノ危険ナル形勢ハ我々ニ切語ルト、過去ノ日本帝國主義ノ對華「新認識」、「新政策」ノ空言ハ中國ヘノ情シナル通政事體ノ通

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Dec 28

暮ニ過半テカジクト。中國共産黨ハ既ニ早クカラ全
國同様ニコノ躊躇指摘シテキル。今ヤ眞焉ハ既ニ取
除カレタ。日本帝國主義ノ平津華北武力侵略ノ危険
ハ既ニスペテノ中國人ノ面前ニアル。

全中國ノ同様クテ！中華民族今ヤ危急！全民族
ガ抗戦ヲ實行スルコトコツ我々ノ固眞ダ。我々ハ進
攻セル日本ニ即時即時ハル反撃ヲ兵ハ、諒クナル
大事ニ屬スペク、即時準備ハルヲ要求ス。全圖上
下直テニ日寇トノ和平苟安ノ希望、請假ヲ放棄スペ
キテアル。

全中國ノ同様クテ！我々ハ馮緝雲部ノ英勇抗戦ヲ
讚揚眞シベキテアル。我々ハ華北管局ノ、國土ト
存亡ヲ共ニスルトノ宣言ヲ讚揚眞シベキテアル。
我々ハ朱晉元將軍方全二十九軍ノ即時負員シ、前線
ニ出動、應敵スルヲ要求ス。我々ハ南京中央政府
即時且ツ切實ニ二十九軍ヲ援助ハルヲ要求スルト共
ニ、全國民ノ愛國運動ヲ奮起シ、抗戦的意氣ヲ發
揚シ、全國海陸空軍ヲ負員シ、應戰ヲ準備シ、中國
ニ宿伏セル漢奸賣國分子、一切ノ日寇一スバイ
ヲ即時肅清シ、後方ヲ鞏固トナスヲ要求ス。我々ハ
全國人民万神聖ナル抗日自衛戰爭ヲ全力援助スルヲ
要求ス。我々ノ口號左ノ如シ。

武漢保衛天津、保衛華北

九

テ

日本帝国主義ニ寸土タリトモ中國ヲ侵略サセルナ！
國土保衛ノタメ眞公ノ一滴ノ血ヲ流セ！在中國國
庭、政府ト眞國結シテ、民族統一民族ノ中國長城
ヲ建立シ、日寇ノ侵略ニ抵抗セヨ！
國共兩黨親密ニ合作シテ日寇ノ反進攻反撫セヨ！
日寇ヲ中國カラ驅逐セヨ！

中央中央委員會

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1941

中共中央ハ八月十五日附ヲ以テ「一切ノ力量ヲ動員シ、抗戦ノ勝利ヲ爭取スルタメニ奮争スル所」、日本敵國十大綱領ナルモノヲ發表シム。即チ左ノ如クアル。

一五、中共ノ抗日敵國十大綱領（一九三七、八、一五）

一 打倒日本帝國主義

日本ニ強シ滅死シ、日本官軍ヲ驅逐シ、日本ノ賊
賊ヲ逮捕シ、日本ノ中國ニ於ケル虐政ヲ撲滅シ、日本
ニ對スル借款ヲ否認シ、中日條約ヲ廢除シ、日本
ト沿海各地ヲ保衛スルタメ血戰シ、平津ト東北ヲ收
復スルタメ血戰シ、日本帝國主義ヲ中國ヨリ驅逐シ、
如何ナル動搖、安撫ニモ反對ス。

二、全國軍隊ノ總動員

全國陸海空軍ヲ動員シ、全國抗戦ヲ實行シ、單純
防禦ノ消極的作戦方針ニ反對シ、獨立自主ノ積極的
作戦方針ヲ採用シ、經常的國防會議ヲ建立シ、軍事
計劃ト作戦方針ヲ討論、決定シ、人民ヲ訓練シ、連
隊競争ヲ發展シ、主力軍ノ作戦ニ配合セシメ、軍事
ノ政治工作ヲ改革シ、指揮員ト隊員ヲ一齊に整
シメ、軍隊ノ積極性ヲ發揮セシメ、東北人民革命軍
東北義勇軍ヲ援助シテ敵人ノ後方ヲ破壊シ、一切ノ
抗戦軍隊ノ平等ナル待遇ヲ實現シ、全國各地ノ集訓
ヲ建立シ、全民ヲ動員シテ訓練セシメ、以フテ人民
兵役制ヲシテ義務兵役制ニ改廃セシム。

Ref Doc 980

三、全國人民ノ總動員

全人民ハ漢奸ヲ除ク外、スペテ抗日救國ノ言論、出版、集會、結社及武裝抗日ノ自由ヲ有シ、人民ノ愛國運動ヲ束縛スル一切ノ法令ヲ廢除シ、一切ノ愛國的、革命的政治犯人ヲ釋放シ、監察ヲ開放シ、全國人民ヲ動員シテ抗取ニ参加セシメ、力アルモノハ力ヲ出シ、錢アル者ハ銃ヲ出シ、鐵砲ヲ有スル者ハ砲ヲ出シ、知能アル者ハ知識ヲ出ス、コトヲ實行シ、蒙民、同民及其他一切ノ少數民族ヲ動員シ、民族自決ノ原則ノ下ニ共同抗取ス。

四、政治機構ノ改革

眞ニ人民ヲ代表スル國民大會ヲ召集シ、眞正ノ民主的憲法ヲ通過シ、抗日救國方針ヲ決定シ、國防政府ヲ選舉シ、國防政府ハ氣ラク各黨各派及人民團體ノ革命分子ヲ吸收シ、親日分子ヲ驅逐ス。國防政府ハ、民主集中制ヲ採用シ、民主的デアリシカモ及集中的デアル。國防政府ハ抗日救國ノ革命政策ヲ執行シ、地方自治ヲ實行シ、貪官汚吏ヲ削除シ、廉潔政府ヲ建立ス。

五、抗日ノ外交政策

領土、主權ヲ喪失セザル範囲ニ於テ、日本ノ侵略ニ反對スル凡ユル國家ト反侵略的同盟及抗日軍事互助協定ヲ訂立シ、和平陣線ヲ據護シ、日猶伊ノ侵略陣線ニ反對ス。朝鮮、臺灣及日本國內ノ工農人民ヲ

1940.11.14

聯合ソ日本帝國主義ニ反對ス。

六、此時ノ財政經濟政策

財政政策ハ、錢アルモノハ錢ヲ出スコト及漢奸ノ財產ヲ沒收シテ抗日民族ニ充當スルコトヲ以ツテ原則トナシ、經濟政策ハ、國內ノ生產ヲ整頓擴大シ、農民經濟ヲ擴展セシメ、此時農村生産品ノ自給ヲ保障シ、國貨ヲ提倡シ、土産ヲ改良シ、日貨ヲ禁絕シ、奸商及投機操縦ヲ取締ルコトヲ要スル。

七、人民生活ノ改良

工人、農民、職員、教員及抗日軍人ノ待遇ヲ改善シ、抗日軍隊ノ家族ヲ優待シ、苛捐雜稅ヲ廢除シ、減租減息シ、失業ヲ救濟シ、糧食ヲ調節シ、災荒ヲ賑濟ス。

八、抗日ノ教育政策

教育ノ奮鬥度、舊課程ヲ改革シ、抗日教育ヲ以ツテ目標トスル新制度新課程ヲ實行シ、普遍的、義務的、児童的、教育方策ヲ實施シ、人民ノ民族的覺醒ノ程度ヲ高メ、全國學生ノ武裝訓練ヲ實行ス。

九、漢奸、賣國賊、親日派ヲ肅清シ後方ヲ鞏固ニス。

十、抗日ノ全民族ハ國共兩黨ノ徹底的合作ノ基礎ノ上ニ團結シ、全國各黨、各派、各軍ノ抗日民族統一建立シ、抗日戰爭ヲ指導シ、精誠團結共ニ國難ニ赴ク。

中國共產黨中央委員會

3

二六、中共中央ノ目前ノ形勢ト爲ノ任務ニ關スル決議（一九三七年八月十五日）

八、共産黨員ノ階級スル所ノ民衆ト武裝勢力ハ極めて國爭ノ最前線ニ立テ、自己ヲ以ツテ全國抗敵ノ核心トナシ、最大ナル力量ヲ以テ抗日ノ群衆運動ヲ發展セシメバナラヌ。一刻ノ時間モ怠ラズ、一偏ノ極端ハ群衆運動武裝群ノ中ニ至ツテ宣傳シ、只直チニ千百萬群衆ヲ組織シテ抗日民族統一戰線ニ参加セシメルナラ、抗日戰爭勝利ハ何疑フ餘地ハナイノテアル。（一九三七年八月十五日）

Def. Doc. 980-A-0

Certificate

I hereby certify that the book entitled "The History of the People's United Anti-Japanese Front Movement", written in Japanese, consisting of 414 pages and published by the Investigation Department of the South Manchurian Railway Company, was obtained in Tokyo and has been kept by myself.

On this 10th day of March, 1947

At Tokyo

SAITO, Yoshie (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the witness.

At the same place

On the same date

Witness: IMANARI, Yasutaro (seal)

On April 26, 1932, the Provisional Government of the Soviet China, announced its first declaration of war against Japan and also its declaration to the people. The full texts were as follows:

Text of Declaration of War Against Japan by the Provisional Government of Soviet China

Since Japanese imperialism forcibly took with armed force the three Eastern Provinces on September 18, 1931, it has further occupied Shanghai and other areas with its army and navy; it has stormed into towns and cities along the China Sea and the Yangtse River; it has massacred the Chinese people with airplanes and guns; it has burned down Chinese houses. Untold damage has been done in the North-east regions, Shanghai and Woosung. Massacres have been many and even now are going on. The anti-evolutionary National Government together with the various military cliques associated with it have offered the three Eastern Provinces and Shanghai to Japanese imperialism, in accordance with its habitual practice of submitting to imperialism, and is abandoning the Chinese people to be massacred at will. At present it is engaged through peace negotiations to sell China wholesale and is facilitating the speedy imperialistic division of China. Every means is being taken by it to suppress the anti-Japanese and anti-imperialistic movements throughout the country. It is liquidating all anti-Japanese organizations, suppressing anti-Japanese strikes, massacring people who are anti-Japan, forcing soldiers and volunteers fighting actively on the Shanghai front against Japan to withdraw. It has shot the brave soldiers of the 19th Route army with machine guns for their refusal to withdraw.

By such means the National Government is manifesting its loyalty to imperialism. Such slogans as the so-called "Long-term resistance" and "Negotiations on the one hand, resistance on the other" used by the Kuomintang Government and their military cliques are nothing more than trickery to delude the people. The Soviet areas in China are now entirely free from the restraints of imperialism. On the other hand, however, the Kuomintang military cliques, daring to offer the three Eastern Provinces, Shanghai and all of China to imperialism, are constantly attacking with their maximum military force the Workers-Peasant Red Army which is truly endeavoring to carry out the people's revolution, thus planning to overthrow the Soviet regime. All the deception of the Kuomintang military cliques, all their plots to sell out China and all acts of outrage against the Chinese people are all actually imperialism's tool to suppress the Chinese revolution and obstacles to the development of the people's revolution. The Provisional Central Government of the Republic of Soviet China hereby declares war against Japan. Heading all the Workers-Peasant Armies of China and the many oppressed people, it will by means of the people's revolutionary war, expel Japanese imperialism from China and oppose imperialism's territorial division of China. It demands the thorough emancipation and independence of the Chinese people.

To all the workers, peasants, soldiers and all the oppressed masses, the Provisional Central Republican Government declares that they shall immediately carry out the people's war of revolution, immediately fight against Japanese imperialism and first of all tear down the reactionary administration of the Kuomintang which suppresses popular revolutionary movements and obstructs the people's war of revolution.

On April 15, 1933, the Central Provisional Government of Soviet China and the Revolutionary and Military Committee of the Red Army announced a declaration of anti-Japanese collaboration under joint signature. They especially presented ~~three conditions~~ for a compromise to the National Government.

These were (a) immediate suspension of attacks against the Soviet areas and the Red Army; (b) immediate granting to the people of the democratic freedom of speech, publication, assembly, association and demonstration; (c) granting of freedom to organize and arm an anti-Japanese volunteer army. The full text of the declaration is as follows:

The Declaration of Anti-Japanese Collaboration by the Government of Soviet China (April 15, 1933)

People of all China! On the occasion of May Day, we pay revolutionary homage to all the working masses of China, to the workers, farmers and people of the cities who are under the bloody administration of the imperialistic nationalists, to the White Army soldiers who have been forced to oppose the workers and farmers, to the revolutionary students and youths who are taking part in the struggle against imperialism and to the revolutionary prisoners who have been locked up and tortured in hundreds and thousands of Kuomintang prisons.

The continuing attacks of Japanese imperialism, the unprecedented enlargement of the crisis of territorial division and the intensification of danger to the masses have made it imperative for us to issue the following declaration to the people fighting for the benefit of China and to the working masses:

The features of the present situation is characterized on the one hand by the fact that Japanese imperialism has invaded the Peiping-Tientsin area with big strides with nothing to stop it, and on the other hand, by the fact that British imperialism is making an attack upon Sinkiang Province and is carrying on the occupation of the western regions of China, through the intermediation of Tibet and other puppet states already under the control of the British Empire.

By secret negotiations between the Japanese Government and the Kuomintang Party, Chiang-kai-Shek has started dealings with the imperialistic burglars. Tang Yu-Jen, secretary of the Central Political Council of the Party, as a representative of the Nanking Government and Chiang-kai-Shek, has had a secret talk with the Japanese representatives at Shanghai. Chiang-kai-Shek, the leader of Chinese laborers and farmers, requested of the Japanese militarists in 1929 the occupation of Shantung. In 1931, he committed the wholesale massacre of inoffensive people of Shanghai, abandoned the northern front and further gave the Japanese a good chance to invade Jehol. Not only did they not fight against Japanese imperialism, but they continued the work of their traitorous colleague, Chang Hsueh-liang. The south-western

government and the Fukien military cliques also did not oppose Japan and its imperialism. The slogan, "Northward Resistance Against Japan", which they have recently been propagandizing with might and main is nothing more than a fairy tale to deceive the people. They are primarily absorbed in the enlargement of their sphere of influence and are challenging the Soviet Union and the Chinese Red Army.

The traitorous rascals, Chiang-kai-Shek and Wang Ching-wei, noting the recent great victory of the Red Army and the unrest and indignation among the front line soldiers, have again hung up such militaristic propaganda slogans as "To purge the Reds is to resist Japan", "Before the purge, no anti-Japanese movement", etc., and are endeavoring to prevent the soldiers and the masses from turning to revolutionary action. However, such deception and threats can never be successful. On the contrary, it would rather serve to expose their own sins and short-comings.

In the face of the recent situation and the inevitability of our future victory, we must repeat our old proposition made last January and blow away the lamentations of the Kuomintang which says, "the Red army as well as the workers and farmers in the Soviet area obstruct the effectiveness of the resistance against Japanese imperialism." In the light of this proposition, we recognize the need to resist Japan and all imperialistic aggression. By so repeating, we shall be proclaiming and disseminating our proposition again to the whole nation. Under the conditions as stated below, the Chinese Red Army is prepared to enter into an operational agreement with any armed force and to resist the invasion of Japanese imperialism.

- A. The instant suspension of attacks upon Soviet areas.
- B. The immediate protection of the Democratic Rights of the People (Freedom of assembly, association, speech, publication and demonstration and the emancipation of political criminals)
- C. To wrest back China's independence, unity and territorial integrity and thereby protect and preserve China by immediately arming the people and creating armed volunteer corps.

On July 15, 1934, the Chinese Red Army issued the following "Proclamation of anti-Japanese resistance in the Northern Territory", Needless to say it was intended to turn the internal conflict into a foreign war.

"The Proclamation of anti-Japanese resistance in the Northern territory of the Chinese Workers and Farmers' Red Army" (July 15, 1934)

Workers, farmers, soldiers and the revolutionary masses of all China! Malignant Japanese imperialism has swallowed our three Eastern provinces, invaded Jehol and Inner Mongolia and has just plundered the whole of North China. Also in South China, their land, naval and air forces have deliberately planned the occupation of Fukien province. They are about to make China a colony of Japanese imperialism, its people a ruined nation and thus submit them eternally to massacre, rape, pillage and outrage by Japanese bandits. The Kuomintang military clique, including Chiang-kai-Shek and Cheng Hsueh-liang, when confronted with Japan's imperialistic invasion, have sold out the Eastern Provinces of Jehol and Inner Mongolia, persistently following the policy of surrender and of selling their own country. They have recognized "Manchukuo" by entering into a communication and transportation agreement directly with "Manchukuo". They also have sold out all of North China and Fukien Province. Furthermore, they have abetted Japanese imperialism and suppressed anti-Japanese popular movements of the Chinese masses. They have suppressed guerrilla warfares of the anti-Japanese volunteer army as well as boycotts of the Japanese goods. They recruited more than one million troops from the country under the pretext of "shortage of manpower in the resistance against Japan" and wasted 10,000,000 yuan to collect every available gun and airplane, with which to carry on the encirclement and extermination of the Soviet government and the Red Army of Workers and Farmers, the only organizations in the whole country which aim at resisting Japan and imperialism. All these facts tend to show that the Kuomintang's military cliques are the most faithful watch dogs of Japanese imperialism as well as spies and traitors without any precedents in China's history. The Red army of the government of Soviet China stressed time and again the need of arming the people of China and of the war for national revolution in order to cope with the incessant aggression of Japanese imperialism.

The Red Army of Workers and Farmers also made known to the public its declaration of war against Japan and issued an emergency mobilization order to mobilize the whole population within the Soviet district as a means of preparing directly for a war against Japanese imperialism. The Soviet government and the Red Army of Workers and Farmers further issued a proclamation demanding: (1) cessation of the attack against the Red Army and the Soviet area; (2) fundamental democratic rights of the people; i.e., freedom of speech, publication, assembly, association, strike and demonstration; (3) rapid arming and equipping of the people and establishment of the anti-Japanese volunteer "mob" Army which would be willing to enter into combat agreements with any armed forces in China subject to the three conditions necessary for the security of China. They opposed the Tangku agreement, the direct

negotiations between Japan and China, the recognition of Manchukuo, a puppet country of Japan, as well as the selling out of China by the Kuomintang Party. They publicly assisted all the anti-imperialistic revolutionary movements in all China including that of the North-Eastern anti-Japanese Volunteer Army and opposed all the restrictions on the anti-Japanese and anti-imperialistic movements imposed by the imperialistic Kuomintang Party.

Whereas it is time to engage a decisive battle with the powerful Kuomintang army, the Soviet government and the Red Army, overcoming myriad difficulties and with a great resolve, despatched anti-Japanese vanguards to the North to let them fight against Japan. Our main force will follow our vanguards and will cooperate with whatever troops that may accept the three conditions we have set up in the fight against Japan.

All people of China! The vanguards for the anti-Japanese resistance in the northern territory of the Red Army of the Workers and Farmers must gladly cooperate with all people and armies of China in fighting against Japan, wage war for a national revolution and bring about the downfall of Japanese imperialism. All those who oppose Japan should assist our vanguards for the anti-Japanese resistance in the northern territory, unite around them and arm themselves by joining our vanguards in order to wage a decisive battle against the imperialistic Japanese bandits. All people who resist Japan are equally our partners. Let them unite! All those who prohibit and oppress the anti-Japanese activities of individual citizens, organizations and troops are wicked traitors who, therefore, should be overthrown by our united efforts. Only through an armed national revolutionary war shall we be able to defeat Japan and its imperialism and achieve the independence and emancipation of the Chinese race and secure the integrity of the Chinese territory.

The Soviet Government and the Red Army of the Workers and Farmers further proclaim their determination to win the victory in the revolutionary war in a concrete form.

1. We definitely oppose the National Government's selling out of the Eastern three provinces, Jehol, Inner Mongolia, North China and Fukien province, Sino-Japanese direct negotiations and the recognition of Manchukuo. We must abandon the delusion of expecting aid from the League of Nations, which is nothing but a group of imperialistic burglars and from the United States.

2. We should immediately declare the severance of diplomatic relations with Japan, abrogate the Tangku agreement and all the Sino-Japanese secret treaties, mobilize the land, sea and air forces of all China to carry out a war against Japan, demand the immediate suspension of the attacks against and blockade of the Soviet district and let the Red Army of the Workers and Farmers prosecute freely a direct war against Japanese imperialism.

3. All people of China should be called together and armed with all the equipment in the Nationalist armory and arsenal as well as see that arms that have been imported are formed into a popular volunteer anti-Japanese army as well as

guerrilla units and made to participate in the anti-Japanese war and in guerrilla warfare and aid the northern anti-Japanese vanguards of the north eastern volunteer army and the Chinese Peasant's Red Army.

4. All enterprises and property of the Japanese imperialists and traitors will be confiscated. The payment of national debts both principal and interests shall be discontinued. Progressive taxes shall be levied and all war funds of the Kuomintang party shall be appropriated for the anti-Japanese war fund.

5. Anti-Japanese societies, anti-Japanese boycott committees, committees for collecting funds for the aid of the volunteer army and the Red Army and various civil anti-Japanese organizations such as anti-Japanese scout units, the traffic destruction units, propaganda units, and transport units shall be organized throughout the country. General masses, including all people irrespective of sex, age, religion or political belief, shall be absorbed into the anti-Japanese organizations and shall oppose the aggression of Japanese imperialism and the treason and capitulation of the Kuomintang government by means of strikes and demonstrations.

The Soviet government and the Red Army of the Workers and Farmers will fight for the foregoing platform notwithstanding any sacrifices. They demand that all the people make utmost efforts for the full realization of this platform. Let the Kuomintang Party, the watch-dog of imperialism and its followers say that "China has not the power to resist Japan." Only through the organization, mobilization and arming of all Chinese people for resisting Japan can we overthrow Japanese imperialism and the Kuomintang party, which is a group of traitorous spies.

The Central Government of the Soviet Republic of China
President Mao Tse-tung
Vice President Hsiang Ying
The Revolutionary Military Committee of the China
Workers and Farmers' Red Army
President Chu Teh
Vice President Chou En-lai

Wang Chia-chiang

In the summer of 1935, a series of incidents in violation of the Urezu-Ho-Wing-Chin Agreement occurred in quick succession. These motivated the formation of the neutral zone east of Langhsien, under the leadership of Hin Ju-kong. Thereupon on 1 August the same year, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party issued a declaration entitled, "A Message to All Our Compatriots to Oppose the Japanese and to Save Our Country". It is a very famous declaration known as the "J. 1. Declaration". The full text of it is as follows:

A Message to all our compatriots to oppose the Japanese and to save our country issued by the Chinese Communists 1. August 1935.

To our brethren in various fields of industry, agriculture, military, politics, commerce, and learning!

But with the energetic advance of Japanese imperialism and what with the gradual surrender of the traitorous Nanjing Government, our North provinces are on the brink of actual destruction following upon that of the North-Eastern four provinces. For fact, the Pien-hsien area with several thousand years of classical culture, Hopei, Shantung and Honan provinces with infinite natural resources, and Chahar and Suiyuan districts, which are most significant from the military standpoint as well as such political and economic life lines as Tsinping-Nanking, Tsinping-Tientsin, Tientsin-Pukow and Tsinping-Suiyuan Railways, are now completely under the restrictions of the Japanese Army. At present the Luwantung Army Headquarters is positively carrying out their plan for the establishment of the so-called "Mongolian State" or "North China State". After the 18 September Incident in 1931, they actually took possession of various areas beginning with the eastern three provinces and then Tchol, the Great Wall, the Disarmed area east of Langhsien, Hopei, Chahar, Suiyuan and various provinces in North China. In less than four years, almost all the areas had been either occupied or invaded by the Japanese invaders. The program for the total destruction of China, which General Wanfa submitted to the Emperor, is now being steadily carried into effect. At this rate the provinces on the river plains of Chiang-jiang and Chu-jiang, as well as various other provinces, will also be occupied by and by. Our country with its long history of five thousand years will be transformed into a conquered state and our 440,000,000 brethren will then be a wretched mass of defeated people. In recent years, our people have been at the crossroads of life or death. If they choose to be anti-Japanese, they will be saved but if not, they will die. To oppose the Japanese whereby to save our country has now become a holy mission for everyone of our brethren. At this moment, it is most deplorable that there still remain among our great people a few boastful fellows. Traitors such as Chiang Kai-shek, Wang Ching-wok, and Ching Hsueh-lien, as well as such spy agents of the Japanese as Huang Yu, Yang Yung-tai, Wang I-tung, and Chang Chun, advocating a "non-resistance" policy, have sold out our country and have acceded to all the demands presented by the Japanese. They have also prosecuted the civil war, with the militaristic propaganda that exclusion of foreigners must needs be preceded by internal peace. They have further suppressed all the anti-discriminatory movements and advocating such delusive slogans as "ten years of public welfare", "ten years of cultural improvement" and "cooperation for

revenger" they have clicked the people's "Oppose the Japanese and Save the Country" movements. The open and shameless conducts in recent years of these knavish traitorous fellows with such slogans as "Sino-Japanese Friendship", "Sino-Japanese cooperation", "Great Asia Principle" etc. are the most preposterous conducts ever heard of in history. The Soviet Government and the Communists in China regard the Japanese aggressions against China and the treacherous action of the knavish traitors as the worst disgrace to the Chinese people. We, members of the Soviet Government and the Communist Party in China solemnly declare as follows. To oppose and protest most strongly not only against Japan's territorial invasion and internal political interference but also against the Japanese demands for the dissolution of the Kuomintang Party and the Blue Shirts Organization.

It is the point of view of the Soviet Government and the Communists that all the Chinese affairs ought to be settled by the Chinese themselves. Never greater may be the faults committed by the Nationalists, the Japanese have no right whatsoever to meddle in the question of whether or not these should be eliminated. China is our fatherland. So long as we are Chinese we are brothers. How can we remain idle lookers-on when our country and our people are on the brink of ruin. We cannot help coming forward to save our country and our own selves. The Abyssinians though theirs is a small country with a population of only 8,000,000 are strivin to defend their own country and their people by offering a heroic armed resistance against Italian imperialism. Why is it then, that we of a great country of 440,000,000 people should await our ruin with folded arms?

The Soviet Government and the Communist Party in China firmly believe that except a small number of knavish traitors such as Chang Ching-hui, Cheng Hsiao-hsé, Chang Jen-ching, Lu Yi, etc., the majority of our brethren in various fields of industry, agriculture, military, politics, commerce, and learning would never allow themselves to become slaves to the Japanese. The declaration of war against Japan by the Soviet Government; various armies' anti-Japanese common resistance repeatedly proposed by the Red Army; bitter fighting by the anti-Japanese vanguard of the northward advancing Red Army; the decisive battle at Sung-hu between the 19th Route Army and the general populace; the heroic struggle of soldiers and people at Chahar along the Great Wall and in various districts east of Langhsien; the united resistance against Japan by the Fuchian People's Government, in accordance with a proposal by the Red Army; sacrifice of lives by national heroes such as Lo Tenghsien, Hsueh-kung, Chi-Hunchan, Fang Lungchong, Shun-Weichon, Fang Chih-min, etc. the imprisonment of anti-Japanese patriots such as Tien Han, Tu Chung-yuan, Liu Chung-wu, etc; the anti-Japanese resistance of Tsai-Ting-kai, Chang Huang-ting, Chong Ning-su, Fang Chen-wu, etc; the basic operations plans for the Chinese People's anti-Japanese resistance signed by several thousand people, including Sung Ching-ling, Ho Hsiang-yu, Litu, La Tsien-so, etc; national salvation movements carried out by all classes of people, such as boycotts, walk-outs in factories, offices and schools; demonstrations, and in particular anti-Japanese armed resistance by some hundreds of thousand people in the North-east; the heroic anti-Japanese uprisings led by such national heroes as Yang Ching-yu, Chao Hsian-chih, Chou Kao-chung, Hsich Wen-tung, etc; are all expressions of

our people's grand spirit for national salvation and will inspire our people to be victorious in their anti-Japanese national salvation movement, that even now the various attempts of our people to save our country by opposing the Japanese have not yet achieved victory which they fully deserve is firstly due to the attacks from both flanks by the Japanese Army and the Chiang Army and secondly due to the discord and disunity arising out of isolation and misunderstanding among the various anti-Japanese and anti-Chiang groups. Hence, the Soviet Government and the Communist Party hereby stress the pressing need for the formation of the anti-Japanese joint front and further appeal as follows their brethren throughout the country. Even though various political parties at present as in the past are at variance with one another in their views and interests, and even though various armies are at present as in the past, hostile towards one another, it is necessary for all of us to come to the true realisation of "avoiding the outward danger in spite of the interior strife." We must first of all suspend all the internal strifes, rise above all sorts of differences, and concentrate our entire national strength (man-power, material power, financial potentiality, military strength, etc.) upon our fight for the achievement of our holy mission to save our country through opposing the Japanese. The Soviet Government and the Communist Party in China once more declare as follows:

The Nationalists must at once stop attacking the Soviet area and all their troops must make preparations for a war against J.p.n. It is the desire of the Red Army not to persist in any feeling of enmity existing between the Nationalist Army and the Red Army either at present or in the past, not to persist in any differences regarding internal politics, but immediately to rise above all disputes and, closely cooperating with each other, to save the country through joint effort.

We take a step further and cordially appeal to you as follows. All compatriots who do not want to be a defeated people! All the compatriots who do not want to be a defeated people! All patriotic and conscientious officers and soldiers! Brethren! All comrades of various parties and organizations who desire to join in the holy mission of saving the country by opposing the Japanese! All hot-blooded youths of the Kuomintang Party and the Blue Shirts Society, who have wakened to the racial consciousness! All brothers who are interested in their fatherland! All brothers of the oppressed peoples Han's, Koreans, Mongolians, Tibetans, Yao's, Miao's, Kuo's, Lis, Fang's, etc. in China!

Let us come forward bravely to break through the pressure of the Japanese and Chiang armies, unite the Chinese Soviet Government and various anti-Japanese regimes in the Northeast into one national defensive government, and also unite the Red Army, the Peoples' Revolutionary Army in the Northeast, and the anti-Japanese volunteers corps in various parts of the country into one national anti-Japanese volunteers army.

The Soviet Government and the Communist Party wish to sponsor the establishment of such a national defensive government. We Soviet Government and the Communist Party will at once negotiate with various parties, organizations such as industrial and agricultural organizations, students' societies, commercial organizations, educational associations, journalists' federations, teachers' federations, Chinese merchants' associations, well-known scholars, politicians, Racial Self-Defense Association, Anti-Japanese Society, Fatherland Society, etc. and all the local

military administration organs upon the question of the joint establishment of a national defensive government. In our opinion the national defense government thus established must of necessity be a temporary organ of guidance for the plans of national salvation and a representative organ made up of representatives ~~elected on democratic terms~~ by people in various fields of industry, agriculture, military, politics, commerce, and learning, by all parties and organizations anxious to save the country by opposing the Japanese, by the Chinese abroad; and by various races within the country, of all compatriots, and various matters concerning the anti-Japanese Save-the-Nation movement shall be made subjects of discussion in the government. The Soviet Government and the Communist Party will spare no efforts or assistance in assembling this people's organ and will execute without fail, any decision reached by the organ because the Soviet Government and the Communist Party absolutely respect the people's will. The main responsibility of the National Defensive Government is to save the country through opposing the Japanese and its policies include the following points:

- a. To save the country through opposing the Japanese. Restore lost territories.
- b. To prevent disasters. To embank rivers. To protect people's lives.
- c. All the imperialistic Japanese properties in China shall be confiscated and be appropriated to war expenses against Japan.
- d. All properties, provisions, and land belonging to knavish traitors shall be confiscated and shall be not only distributed among the poor but also appropriated to anti-Japanese war expenses.
- e. Heavy and arbitrary taxes shall be abolished and there shall be economic and financial adjustment in order to promote industry, agriculture and commerce.
- f. Through an increase in salaries, the living conditions of people in various fields of industry, agriculture, military, politics, commerce, and learning shall be improved.
- g. Liberty based upon democracy shall be enforced and all political criminals released.
- h. Free education shall be given to youth out of work.
- i. The policy of according equal treatment to all races living in China shall be carried out. Life, property, freedom of residence, and freedom of education shall be guaranteed either within or outside the country, for the Chinese living abroad and for other races living in China.
- j. All anti-imperialistic people including working classes in Japan, and colonials in Korea and Formosa shall be united and made allies, all peoples and states in sympathy with the movement for the liberation of the Chinese people shall be united. Friendship shall be established with peoples and states that will, with good intentions, remain neutral in our war against Japan.

k. Anti-Japanese united forces shall be organized by all the troops that aim at saving the country through opposing the Japanese. Under the leadership of the National Defensive Government, the General Headquarters of the Anti-Japanese United Forces shall be established. This Headquarters shall be organized by the representatives elected from among the anti-Japanese chiefs, officers and soldiers of various armies or by some other method. In any case they will be chosen with the approval of representatives of various strata, as well as with the approval of the common people. The Red Army shall take the lead in joining the united forces and shall endeavor to fulfil their mission of saving the country through opposing the Japanese.

1. To enable the National Defensive Government to fulfil their responsibilities for national defense and to enable the anti-Japanese united forces theirs to oppose the Japanese, the Soviet Government and the Communists appeal to the brethren throughout the country as follows:

Those who have guns, should offer their guns. Those who have food should offer their food. Those who have power, should offer their power. Those who have special talents should contribute their talents. All compatriots shall be mobilized and millions of peoples shall be armed with weapons, new and old.

The Government of Soviet China and the Communist Party firmly believe that:

If 450,000,000 Chinese are guided by a united National Defensive Government, if the Unified Anti-Japanese Allied Armies take the lead, if millions of common people are properly armed, and if we are supported by innumerable proletarians and oppressed peoples not only in the East but throughout the world, we will surely be able to overcome Japanese imperialism which within Japan is being opposed by workers and peasants and which outside Japan is regarded with enmity by all powers.

All brothers arise!

Fight for the defense of our fatherland!

Fight for the independence of our people!

Fight for the independence of our country!

Fight for our territorial integrity!

Fight for the human rights and freedom!

Three cheers for the Great Union for Anti-Japanese National Salvation in China!

The People's Council of the Soviet Chinese Government.
The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

1 August 1935

After the publication of this famous declaration, the Chinese people's united front gradually began to take shape. The anti-Japanese people's united front which is now so powerful, has developed along the lines of this declaration. "The powerful should offer their power, the rich should offer their money" common slogan of the whole Chinese people in their present resistance, has been taken from this S. I. Declaration. The Declaration to the anti-

Japanese people's united front showing a definite direction, initiated gigantic operations.

Thereof re, we can define the period between the 18 September Incident and the 1-August Declaration as the early stage of the anti-Japanese Peoples United Front.

On December 25, 1935, the Central Political Bureau of the Chinese Communists Party passed a decision "concerning the duty of the Party and the present political situation" and took great interest in the movement of the anti-Japanese People's Unified Front. The full text of the decision is as follows:

Decision concerning the duty of the Party and the present political situation as seen from the Central Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party (Dec. 25, 1935).

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The National Defense Government and the Anti-Japanese United Army.

The organization of the National Defense Government and the anti-Japanese Unified Army are two of the most popular and most excellent ones of all the anti-Japanese and anti-traitors people's fronts. There are some elements who do not agree with the Soviet system and the land reform, but concur with the anti-Japanese and anti-traitors movements. Due to the disagreement of policies and economies, the state of local spheres of influence exists and the Chinese Soviet Government has succeeded only in some limited regions of China, and the people's anti-revolutionary movement by betrayers and traitors has been carried on solely by the aid of Japanese imperialism. These facts that the organization of the National Defense Government and the anti-Japanese United Army is not only possible but as of acute necessity. The methods adopted by the Chinese in their anti-Japanese and anti-traitors movements are various. The extent of self-consciousness of the elements participating in the anti-Japanese movement are also different. The Communists should avail themselves of every opportunity to provoke clashes of various sorts and lead them towards establishing the National Defense Government and the anti-Japanese Unified Army. Every anti-Japanese and anti-traitors element, irrespective of the class, political faction, social group, or whatever armed unit it may represent, should join in the National Defense Government and the anti-Japanese United Army.

National Defense Government is a political organization of the anti-Japanese and anti-traitors united front of all China and also is the unified leading organ of the anti-Japanese and anti-traitors people's revolutionary war. Viewed from the class consciousness, the National Defense Government is a federation of all classes having as their common object the anti-traitors movement.

In order to establish as soon as possible the National Defense Government and the anti-Japanese United Army and let them expand and develop the fundamental rights of the race and its fighting power, the policy of the communists is not satisfied to leave the above matters with the anti-Japanese groups and the anti-Japanese armed units which have been in existence voluntarily in the past, but it goes forward to put them under a unified organization, supervise the members of these groups and thus to mobilize every and all patriotic elements out of various directions. In other words, patriotic groups, classes, parties, producers and merchants, culturalists and educators, students and

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teaching staffs, the new and old schools, workers and farmers and the small propertied class, the bourgeoisie, towns and farm villages, and armed units, etc. are all to be mobilized; anti-Japanese and anti-traitors groups (such as anti-Japanese societies and anti-Japanese federations, etc.) are to be promoted; and various anti-Japanese and anti-traitors armies (such as anti-Japanese voluntary armies, people's revolutionary armies, the new 19th Route Army etc.) as well as political powers (such as anti-Japanese governments of Msions and municipalities, people's revolutionary governments, etc.) are to be established.

When these groups, armies and political powers are combined into one and the power of the Soviet Red Army is added to it, then and there we will have organized the National Defense Government and the anti-Japanese United Army. Once the National Defense Government and the anti-Japanese United Army are established, the new group, in the course of its daily routine, must cause the new local government and its army to deal constantly with capricious rebels on one hand and to increase the new power on the other, so that the National Defense Government and the anti-Japanese United Army may be made everlasting and become the Government and the army with full vigour and fortitude and great fighting power. Some districts do not receive the leadership of the Party because the influence of the Party there is weak, and in others, the Soviet Red Army is unable to participate freely in the establishment of an anti-Japanese Government and an anti-Japanese United Army due to the fact that these districts are too remote from the Red Army or the Soviet Area. The Party should extend its positive assistance to these districts, which is the concrete policy of the Communists Party with respect to the realization of the National Defense Government and the anti-Japanese United Army.

Because of the fact that the National Defense Government and the anti-Japanese United Army are the most general and supreme organizations of the people's united front of the anti-Japanese and anti-traitors movements, they must have most popular general principles of action. These principles are as follows:

1. Anti-Japanese and National Salvation; recovery of lost territories.
2. Confiscate all the property of Japanese imperialism in China and appropriate it to the expenses of anti-Japanese movements.
3. Confiscate all the land and property of traitors and betrayers and distribute them among workers, farmers and poor people.
4. Relief work of sufferers of disasters; river conservancy and stabilization of people's lives.
5. Abolish all unreasonable miscellaneous taxes and develop industry, farming and commerce.
6. Improve the lives of workers, soldiers and teaching staff by the increase of their wages and allowances.
7. Promote education and help uneducated children.

8. Enforce the people's rights and liberate all political criminals.

9. Help the unemployed intellectuals by the improvement of productive technics.

10. Organize a strong federation with workers, farmers and all other anti-Japanese elements in Korea, Formosa and Japan. Maintain close relations with races or nations which express sympathy to and approval of the national movement of China and approval of the national movement of China and observe bona-fide neutrality.

The Communists must carry out the above principles in the course of their anti-Japanese struggle and must expect to materialize the Party through these principles.

On March 10, 1936, the Northern Area Bureau of the Chinese Communists Party, in compliance with the intention of the Central Party announced an "Anti-Japanese and National Salvation Declaration". It is especially significant to note the fact that this is a cry from the North where direct conflict of interests with Japan are taking place. The full text of it is as follows:

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XII. Anti-Japanese and National Salvation Declaration of the Northern Area Bureau of the Chinese Communist Central Party (March 10, 1936).

The Northern Area Bureau of the Chinese Communists Party, at the request of Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and President of the Chinese Soviet Central Government, and Chu Te, Chairman of the Central Military Council of the Chinese workers and farmers Red Army, hereby declare to all military governors, various social organizations, political parties, newspapers and magazines, and fellow countrymen in the fields of workers, farmers, merchants and educators throughout the nation, as well as to all patriots, as follows:

The Chinese Communists Party and the Soviet Government are prepared to dispatch immediately their representatives and open discussions on the organization of the National Defense Government and the Anti-Japanese United Army, together with all the armies, parties, organizations and organs which are in favor of anti-Japanese movements, and in cooperation with all the first class scholars and politicians. We would further hope that the representatives of the above armies, parties, organizations, organs, and individuals will come to the Soviet area to confer with us. The Soviet Government and the Red Army will guarantee the absolute liberty and safety of these representatives.

The Chinese Communists Party and the Soviet Government had once announced the following principles of the administrative measures of the National Defense Government.

1. Anti-Japanese and National Salvation; Recovery of lost territories.
2. Relief work of sufferers of disasters and river concervancy; Stabilization of peoples' lives.
3. Confiscate all the property of Japanese imperialism in China and appropriate it to the expenses of Anti-Japanese movements.
4. Confiscate all the property, provisions and land of betrayers and traitors and distribute them among poor fellow countrymen and anti-Japanese fighters.
5. Abolish all unreasonable miscellaneous taxes; adjust the finances and the money market; and develop industry, farming and commerce.
6. Improve the lives of workers, farmers, soldiers, educators by the increase of their wages and allowances.
7. Enforce democratic freedom and liberate all political criminals.
8. Practice free education and help all young men who have lost work and are unable to attend school.

9. Practice the policy of indiscriminate equality of every race within the boundaries of China, and guarantee the lives and property and the freedom of residence and business of fellow countrymen within and without China.
10. Get in touch with and make friendly armies of all anti-imperialistic masses (the working masses in Japan, and Korean and Formosan races); get in touch with all the races and nations who are in sympathy with the national emancipation movement of China; and conclude friendly relations with all the races and nations who adopt bona fide neutrality in the anti-Japanese emancipation struggle of the Chinese masses.

On June 1, 1936, the National Salvation United Army of all China was organized and at the general meeting of its establishment they passed the "Elementary Political Principles of the Anti-Japanese and National Salvation." The details are as follows:

XIII. Elementary Political Principles of Anti-Japanese and National Salvation (June 1, 1936).

1. Fundamental organization.

As to the external resistance of the national revolution, some advocated, in the past, the general anti-imperialism; some insisted upon the separate anti-British movement at first; but others maintained that the anti-Japanese movement should be carried out separately at first. However, at present, all these divergent opinions have come to be united under the one principle of "anti-Japanese first." With regard to the measures of anti-Japanese movements, some said that war should be avoided while others considered it would be unavoidable. However, at present, all different opinions have come to be united under the one principle that an "anti-Japanese war is inevitable."

2. Common enemies:

Japanese imperialism and traitors are the common enemies of the National Salvation Front.

3. Political system:

The general meeting recognizes that the establishment of democratic system is the fundamental condition for the thorough-going collaboration of various parties and factions. The freedom of association, assembly, speech and publication is the demand of the United Front, which makes no concession in this respect. We oppose positively to any measures which may destroy the organization of the masses, although they are carried out under the pretext of leading such an organization, and also to those measures which may suppress public opinion, although carried out under the pretext of controlling it.

4. Diplomacy:

We must apply fully our talent of popular diplomacy to unite all influences of anti-Japanese and anti-war peoples' fronts of the whole world. We must develop the ability of our National Salvation Front and make sure of our victory over the war of resistance.

5. Education:

The general meeting considers that the present education which teaches academic technicalities by reading dead books and makes students self-intoxicated in reading obsolete books is a crime. We are in urgent need of many young fighters who would take leadership in the National Salvation movement, and take charge of the management of National Salvation. We cannot, therefore, waste even in the least degree, the intellectual power of young men other than for the purpose of National Salvation. We cannot afford to destroy the sentiment of National Salvation of young men.

6. Industry and commerce.

We must boycott Japanese goods on a large scale.

7. Soldiers:

We must improve the treatment of soldiers at once and strengthen their anti-Japanese consciousness.

8. Industrial workers:

We demand the immediate disengagement of the present workers' organizations. The reason is to strengthen, on one hand, the anti-Japanese and anti-setrayer fights by several hundreds of thousands of workers who are under the employment of the Japanese capitalistic organization in China, thus we intend negatively to prevent the expansion of the influences of Japanese capitalism, and positively, to train several hundreds of thousands of heroic fighters, and to emancipate the national industry from the oppression of Japanese capitalism. On the other hand, we must, by the power of the nation, improve the treatment of workers under the national capitalistic organization, guarantee their lives, and heighten their national salvation consciousness. In case of necessity, we must provide for the minimum wage, the maximum working hours and the highest and lowest ages of workers. We must do away with all inhuman treatments and unjust oppression and give workers the freedom of reading, talking and assembly, etc., which are required for national salvation.

9. Farmers:

The general meeting recognizes that the state should guarantee the reasonable lives of land owners in so far as their lives are founded upon the common anti-Japanese resistance.

10. Women:

We insist that women should be given an opportunity to join the National Salvation Front on an equal footing with men.

11. Chinese residents abroad.

The general meeting considers that the Chinese residents in the South Seas, Europe and the United States should strengthen their organizations and be engaged in international propaganda and be a powerful source to supply economic aid. Appropriate protection must be given to their legitimate interests. The general meeting recognizes the fact that the Chinese residents in Japan, Korea and Formosa are suffering from heavy oppressions of Japanese imperialism, and that they are the most daring elements of the anti-Japanese front, and they, therefore, should be grouped under some organizations, and relief must be extended to those who return home from these countries due to oppression.

The general meeting considers that the skilled technicians of the national defense industry should be urged politely to return home. Collecting workers in China by aggressive nations should be stopped immediately.

On June 13, 1936, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party announced the "Resolution on the Present Political Situation." It gave a criticism upon the actual general situation and a direction concerning the development of the anti-Japanese movement. The following is the full text:

XIV. The Resolution on the Present Political Situation.

a. Our party executed the new policy concerning the anti-Japanese United Front with the following favourable results:

1. Since the outbreak of the national salvation movement by the Peiping students on December 9th last year, a large scale movement for the cause of saving the country by opposing Japan started throughout the country. Those who joined the movement were not only workers and farmers, but also common students, soldiers, intellectuals, shop clerks and some native capitalists. Especially as the Japanese militarism dared to increase forces in North China and encouraged piratical smuggling, many manufacturers and merchants and some of the ruling classes in Nanking, North China and especially in the Southwest expressed their sympathy with the anti-Japanese movement, and they are now joining the Front.

The violent invasion of the Japanese imperialism, the shameless betrayal of Chiang Kai-shek, the oppression upon the people and the opposition have enhanced the possibility of a grand scale development of the anti-Japanese Front. All the peoples promoted the fight against traitors under the leadership of the United National Salvation Organization and established anti-Japanese and anti-traitors organizations. A great mass movement is being planned at present among the peoples in North China, especially among intellectual peoples.

The lower class soldiers of the 29th army are extremely indignant avowing publicly their refusal to withdraw in any eventuality. They are plotting to disobey orders from their superiors. Individual politicians also are conferring on the present crisis with the influential people in Peiping. In short, there is a big possibility of touching off a grand scale armed anti-Japanese movement in North China. In addition, the armies in Shansi, the Northeast, and some followers of Liu Hsiang are showing uneasiness with the possibility of their siding with the anti-Japanese front.

Special mention must be made to the following facts: The Southwest army, confronted with unfavorable oppressions and inspired by the movement, sent a circular telegram on May 26 to the effect that they were against the increase of Japanese forces in North China. Following this, two more telegrams were sent to Nan-king urging the anti-Japanese war. On 7th of the same month they sent a circular telegram throughout the country notifying the change of their name from Kuang-si and Canton Armies, to the first and fourth group Armies of the Revolutionary Anti-Japanese National Salvation Army of China. Those armies immediately started the northward movement and have already advanced to Hengchow in Hunan. Special mention must be made also to the fact that since we proposed on August 1 last year to organize a United National Defense Government and the Anti-Japanese United Army, comprising all parties and the whole people, we have sent frequent circular telegrams advocating the cessation of civil wars, and the calling of the general conference of the representatives of the Anti-Japanese National Salvation movements of the whole country. Especially on May 5 our party and its leaders Lin Tse-tung and Chu-Te sent a circular telegram strongly advocating the cessation of internal strifes, the opening

of a conference for mutual concessions and a united anti-Japanese war. These arguments were fervently supported by the powerful elements in the armies and the people as a whole. They contributed much to the advancement of the movement. Now the main forces of the Red Army in Shensi and Sikang, the guerrilla troops throughout the country and the Peoples' Revolutionary Army in the Northeast have indicated smooth developments to become central powers of the whole anti-Japanese Army.

The nation wide racial war has broken out in the Southwest region situated far from the military base of the Japanese imperialism. We must recognize the fact that the present war initiated by the Southwestern Military Administrative authorities is not a genuine militaristic civil war, but has the significance of a racial revolution. It is in one sense a war against the leader of traitor Chiang Kai-shek, though it is hard to distinguish the anti-Japanese war from the Anti-Chieng war. If all the people adopt the new policy of our Party with the aid and protection of the Anti-Japanese United Front, the present war will develop into a real and powerful national war. Regardless of whether it is before or after the outbreak of the war, we must adopt the most appropriate measure for the promotion, support and enlargement of this war. For the masses, we must repeat the mission entrusted to the Government and the Army, and mobilize all the anti-traitors forces in order to establish a proper government and an Army around the Soviet Peoples Republic and the Anti-Japanese Red Army.

• I. Decision on the Establishment of a Democratic Republic at the New Stage of the Anti-Japanese Movement (the Central Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party - 17 Sept. 1936).

We must secure the people at large and the revolutionary and self-conscious elements as well. Every possible element among the ruling classes shall be mobilized for the anti-Japanese war. The United Front shall be enlarged and our camps and their powers shall be strengthened. It is the necessary conditions for the execution of a large-scale anti-Japanese armed struggle to impel the Nanking Government and its administration to join the movement. Nevertheless, it does not mean to neglect strict criticisms and fights against the false conduct by the Nanking Government contrary to the national interest.

The enlargement of the Communist Party and the complete independence of its politics and organizations and the unity of the party, are the fundamental conditions for obtaining the final victory of the United Front and the Democratic Republic. It is an absolute necessity to enlist party members in the Soviet and the non-Soviet areas by systematic methods.

A circular telegram concerning the Hsien Incident
(Dec. 19, 1936)

(From the central authority of the Chinese Communist
Party and the Chinese Soviet Government)

Messrs. Kung Yung-yuan, Sun-Che-Shen, Feng-Huan-chan,
Chen-Li-fu in Nanking; Members of the Nationalist Party
and the Nationalist Government; Chang-Han-chiang-shin,
Yang Hu-cheng, Wang Ting Fung, Sun-Ju in Hsian; members of
the Northwest Provisional Military Council or the
Anti-Japanese United Army.

Since the Anti-Japanese programs were proposed at Hsian,
the country was thrown into a turmoil. The "internal
Peace first and expulsion afterwards" policy could no
longer be continued. It is a fair view that the
people in Hsian do not fall behind the others in their
ardent patriotism. They insist on immediate anti-
Japanese actions. The Nanking Government with the
exception of pro-Japanese elements is in favor of
anti-Japanese actions though its pace is rather slow.
They do not want civil wars. In view of the present
situation, without the movement we cannot survive
and without unity and cooperation, the movement cannot
attain its objective. The continuance of civil wars
would lead us to nowhere but to a final collapse.
At this critical moment, our party and our government
offer the following proposals to both sides.

a. Tung Kuan shall be the border between both
armies. Nanking army shall wait for the outcome of
the peace conference within Shensi Province.

b. A peace conference shall at once be called
by Nanking. In addition to the representatives of
both Nanking and Hsian, the members of various parties, factions
and armies shall be invited. Our party and our
government start preparations for dispatching representa-
tives.

c. Prior to the conference, a draft on the
Anti-Japanese Salvation problem shall be presented
and the disposal of Mr. Chiang Kai-shek shall be
discussed. However, the fundamental principle shall
be the national unity, the opposition against civil wars
and the united anti-Japanese actions.

d. The conference shall be opened in Nanking.
The above mentioned proposals are the most reasonable
and effective measures for solving the present urgent
problems. We hope that the gentlemen in Nanking
would instantly decide national policies in order not
to give the Japanese an opportunity to take advantage
of our national confusion. Further we hope that all
the parties and factions of the peoples would spur
the opening of a peace conference in order to dis-
cuss definite national policies and face the national
crisis.

crisis.

21. A circular telegram addressed to the Third General Congress of the Chinese Nationalist Party by the central organization of the Chinese Communist Party. (10 Feb. 1937). Honorable Representatives attending the Third General Congress of the Chinese Nationalist Party. The whole nation congratulates on the peaceful solution of the Hsian Incident, which will open the way to the establishment of a principle on peaceful unification and united effort for defending the national honour. This is a happy event for the country and the people. At this critical moment for the Chinese people caused by the Japanese invasion this party earnestly hopes that the Third General Congress of your party would adopt the following items as the national policies based upon the above mentioned principles.

a. Cessation of all internal strifes, concentration of national powers, united actions concerning foreign affairs.

b. Freedom of speech, gathering, and party organization; Release of all political criminals.

c. A conference of representatives from all parties, factions, circles, and armies shall be convened. All competent persons throughout the country shall be called upon to save the country by united actions.

d. All preparations for a war against Japan shall be speedily completed.

e. Betterment of peoples livelihood. In case the Third General Congress of your party decisively adopt the aforementioned national policy, this party swears to the Third General Congress of your party to execute the following as a means to express the seriousness of this party in its effort to defend the national honour by united actions.

1. Cessation of armed revolts aiming at the downfall of the Nationalist Government throughout the country.

2. The name of the Soviet Government will be changed to that of the Chinese Special District Government, and the name of the Red Army will be changed to that of the National Revolutionary Army. Both will be subjected to the direct guidance of the central government in Nanking and the Military Committee respectively.

3. Ordinarily understood system of democracy will be adopted within the district under the Special District Government.

4. Confiscation of lands owned by land owners will be discontinued and the common principles for the united anti-Japanese racial front will be strictly adhered to. The situation is becoming more critical everyday which does not allow us to waste time in waiting. This party can swear to God that it is loyal to the country. If you people accept in earnest the request of this party for the sake of the country,

the united front for the national salvation by defending the national honour will be realized. We are as much the descendants of the Wang Emperor and the children of the Chinese race as you are. It is a great prelude to the final freedom for the Chinese race to make a common effort in intimate collaboration abandoning all old political views at this immediate national crisis. With a greeting worthy of a racial revolution we hereby send this telegram in anticipation of a wise answer.

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party

The publication of this proposal by the Chinese Communist Party was received favourably by a wide mass of the people and gave good impressions abroad. It was welcome not only to the general patriotic faction but even to some of the influential members of the Nationalist Party. Resumption of three great principles - "alliance with Russia", "collaboration with the Communists", "Protection of industrial workers and farmers" - was proposed publicly to the Third General Congress with joint signatures of central executive committee members of the Nationalist Party, Feng Yu-hsiang, Chang Jen-chich, Li Shih-hueh, Sun Ko, Lu Chung-ling, Shih Ying, Chang Chih-peng, Shih Chin-ting, Li Lieh-chun, Chu Chi-chin, Liang Han-tsao, Ching Ting-yi, Sung Chin-ling, Ho Hsiang-yi etc.. Heated debates concerning this problem were conducted between the left and right wings of the Third General Congress. However, the predominance of the right wing influence prevented the Congress from adopting drastic reorientation concerning internal and external policies. On the contrary, the Congress passed a resolution on "annihilation of red evils" instead of collaboration between Nationalists and Communists criticising severely the Communist Party. It was for the first time during the session of the Third General Congress that the central executive committee of the Nationalist Party took up the question of collaboration with the Communist Party since the rupture of the Nationalists and the Communists in 1927.

Message to all the Party-men of the Chinese Communist Party
(April 15, 1957)

Comrades!

After the peaceful solution of the Sian Incident and the Third General Conference of the Kuomintang, the Chinese revolution has entered a new stage. Our duty in this stage is to consolidate the internal peace already obtained, to achieve the people's democratic rights and to incite an anti-Japanese war. The completion of this duty requires a large scale mobilization of the entire nation. Our comrades should fight for the ideal with a sacrificial spirit and a dauntless will. The Chinese Communist Party should present a platform that represents the economic, political and cultural interests of respective social classes and strata to cope with the present situation and to stir up the people to participate in the war. The party should, moreover, exert itself for its execution. Actual practice of such platform will never work against best results to national victory, but will be advantageous to the movement. Our Party is opposed to views that emphasize antagonism between class interests and racial interests. It stresses that complete emancipation of the Chinese peoples does mean the greatest advantage to the Chinese workers, peasants and petty bourgeois. Meanwhile, the Party must first of all improve people's living. After such improvement, victory in racial emancipation will be attained. The new situation demands that the Party-men pay attention to the political problems both in China and in the world with utmost political sagacity and minutest observance, and thus be freed from narrow view-points and bureaucracy. Thus our comrades are required to analyze actual circumstances in detail according to the methods of Marx, Lenin and Stalin. They are required also to heed the cries of the masses, to prepare proper arguments, strategies and slogans, and to solve the various problems of politics and economy with modesty and exactness. The principles of Marx, Lenin and Stalin must be effected as guidance to our actions. Remember that whether or not the Party can lead the actual revolutionary movement in due course will determine the result of the present revolution.

Message of the Chinese Party concerning the Japanese
attack on Tientsin. (July 8, 1937)

All newspaper offices, corporations, allies, the Nationalist
Party, Nationalist Government, and the Council, all brother!

At 10 P. M. on the 7th, the Japanese army attacked the Feng
Chih-an forces of the Chinese Garrison at Tientsin, and
the Chinese withdrew to Chia-shing-tien. The troops did not
obey the demand, and a clash ensued. At present new Chinese
armies are confronting each other. The Ping-tsin and North China
slogans are already now imposed to Japan's armed invasion.

The time is already very critical. Regardless of that the Japanese
provocation may develop into a grand-scale invasion or result
in diplomatic demands which may lead to future invasions.

This dangerous situation tells us that the slogan "New
Recognition" or "New Policy" toward China reported by former
Japanese Imperialists were smoke screens in preparation for
a new invasion. The Chinese Communists have pointed this out
to the people from early days. Now the screen has been re-
moved. The Chinese peoples are now faced with the danger
of invasion by Japanese imperialism.

All the brothers of all China! Ping-tsin is now in
danger! The Chinese people are at a crisis!
Resistance is the only way to salvation. We demand that
the people effect a decisive counter-attack against the Japanese
army and prepare at once for the arrival of a new large incident.
People of all classes, must discard all hope or expectation of a
compro-peace with the Japanese.

All brothers in China!
We should praise and support the heroic resistance of the Feng
Chih-an troops. We must admire and support the declaration
by the North China authorities that we live or die with our
country. We demand that General Sung, Che-yuan call out the
entire 29th Army and push forward to meet the enemy at the
front. We demand that the Nanking Central Government aid
the 29th Army instantly and effectively facilitate the
patriotic movements of all peoples, strengthen the fighting
spirit, mobilize the armies of all kinds and prepare for war.
Every under ground traitor and all Japanese espionage shall
be purged and the rear shall be fortified. We demand that
all the people support the holy Anti-Japanese war of self-
defense.

Our Slogan:
Defend Tientsin with arms! Defend North China!
Never let Japanese imperialism invade even a bit of Chinese land!
Offer the last drop of blood for the defence of our land!
Unite all brothers in China, the Government and the Army,
in establishing the strong great wall of a United Nation.
Front, and in resisting the Japanese invasion. Unite
Nationalists and Communists closely for resistance to the
new invasion of the Japanese! Drive the Japanese from China!

Central Council of Soviet China.

* arrival incident

On August 15, 1937, the Central Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party announced the "Ten Point-platform of the Anti-Japanese Save-the-Nation Movement". It read as follows:

I. Overthrow of Japanese Imperialism. We shall declare breaking off of friendship with Japan, drive out Japanese officials, capture spies, and confiscate their properties in China, cancel Japanese loans, abolish Sino-Japanese treaties, fight till the last for the defense of North China and the second front and restoration of Langtsin and the North-East, drive out Japanese imperialism from China, and oppose any wavering and compromise.

II. General Mobilization. We will mobilize all the armies, carry out nation-wide resistance, oppose the passive strategy of simple defense, adopt an independent and positive operations plan, establish a permanent National Defense Council in which to discuss and decide the national defense plan and operational plans, arm the people, develop the guerilla war along with operations of the main force, renovate the political training of the army, unite and coordinate the commanding staffs with the fighting personnel and the army with the people, develop to the fullest extent the effectiveness of the army, aid the North-East Peoples' Revolutionary Army and the North-East volunteer Army in their operation of the destruction of the enemy's rear service, realize the equal treatment of all anti-Japanese armies, establish a military district system throughout the country, make the people participate in the war and substitute a volunteer system for the present mercenary system.

III. Mobilization of the entire nation all the people in the country except traitorous Chinese shall have freedom of speech, publication, assembly and association relating to the Anti-Japanese Save-the-Nation movement and, freedom of armed resistance against Japan. Every regulation restricting the peoples' patriotic movements shall be abolished, every patriotic and revolutionary criminal freed, all the people mobilized to participate in the war, the powerful ordered to offer their strength, the rich their wealth, those who possess weapons their weapons, and the intellectual persons their knowledge. All the minor races, such as Mongolians, Manchus, etc., shall be mobilized for common resistance according to the principle of racial self-determination.

a) Reformation of the Political Structure, a National Conference really representative of the people shall be convened a true democratic constitution adopted, the policy of the Anti-Japanese Save-the-Nation movement decided and the National Defense Government elected. The National Defense Government should absorb the revolutionary elements from every party, school and popular organizations and expel the pro-Japanese elements. The Government for the National defense shall be organized according to a democratic federal system.

It shall carry out the revolutionary policy of the Anti-Japanese Save-the-Nation movement, execute local self-administration, drive out greedy officials and establish an upright Government.

V. Anti-Japanese Diplomacy.

We will conclude an anti-aggression pact and anti-Japanese military alliance with any state opposed to Japanese aggression insofar as we do not lose thereby our territory or sovereignty. We will defend the peace front and oppose the aggressive front of Japan, Germany and Italy. We will oppose Japanese imperialism by uniting workers and farmers in Korea, Formosa and Japan proper.

VI. Wartime Financial and Economic Policy The principle of the financial policy is to make the rich offer money, to confiscate the property of traitors in order to cover the anti-Japanese war expences. As regards the economic policy, domestic production shall be reorganized and expanded, agriculture developed, self-sufficiency in wartime farm products secured, consumption of domestic goods encouraged, domestic products improved, consumption of Japanese products prohibited, and greedy merchants and speculation controlled.

g) Improvement of people's Living.

Treatment of workers, farmers, officials, teachers and anti-Japanese soldiers shall be improved. The families of anti-Japanese armies shall be well-treated, heavy and futile taxes abolished, rent and interest reduced, provisions controlled, and calamities and disasters recompensed.

h) Anti-Japanese Education Policy.

Old educational systems and schedules shall be revised and replaced by new ones aiming at the anti-Japanese Save-the-Nation movement, uniform and obligatory, education shall be given free of charge and the social consciousness of the people strengthened. Military drill of patriotic students shall be put into practice.

IX. All traitors and pro-Japanese groups shall be purged and the rear shall be consolidated.

X. All anti-Japanese races shall unite on the basis of complete cooperation of Nationalists and Communists. An anti-Japanese Racial Front shall be established through the collaboration of all parties, schools and armies throughout the land, in order to conduct the anti-Japanese war and to meet the national crisis with the utmost sincerity and integrity.

The Central Committee of the
Chinese Communist Party.

Def Doc No. 980-N

Decision concerning the Duty of the Party in the Present Situation, made by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (Aug. 15, 1937)

All the people and the armed forces led by the Communists must stand at the foremost war front as the kernel of the nationwide resistance. They must develop the anti-Japanese mass movement with the utmost ability. If that organ stands firm and conducts propaganda among the popular organization and the armed groups, and organizes some millions of peoples into the national anti-Japanese front, without fail final victory in the war can be achieved. (Aug. 15, 1937)